MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MARCH 1983

Lebanon Issue

Washington Talks -- After a lengthy meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 12 March, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed hope that the U.S. and Israeli positions would move closer in subsequent negotiations, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. A spokesman for Shamir's delegation denied U.S. allegations that Israel is deliberately protracting the negotiations, asserting that Israel is interested in reaching a swift settlement of the Lebanese problem, the radio noted.

Earlier, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told a press conference in Beirut that because Lebanon "can no longer afford to miss any opportunity," President Amin al-Jumayyil decided to send another delegation to Washington to reinforce Foreign Minister Elie Salim's delegation and generate "new momentum" there for the Lebanese cause. In his remarks, which were broadcast by Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan noted that the new delegation is headed by former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, who is carrying a special letter from Al-Jumayyil to President Ronald Reagan. However, Salam's delegation "has nothing to do with the negotiating process," which has not been transferred to Washington, Al-Wazzan added.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Salim stopped in Paris before flying to the United States for talks with George Shultz, according to Beirut radio. After meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Salim disclosed that his French counterpart had agreed to visit Lebanon on 7 April.

Haddad Allegiance -- "Free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad proclaimed "that we place ourselves, our armed forces, and all our potential at the disposal of the regime and of legitimacy, and that we stand prepared to implement any orders, instructions, or demands made by the state on us," according to remarks reported by Voice of Hope radio in Marj 'Uyun on 14 March. Asserting that "we will accept no one settling our question and our case other than the Lebanese legitimacy stemming from the Lebanese people," Haddad said his proclamation is in response to remarks praising him by Phalangist Party founder Pierre al-Jumayyil and "because the Lebanese Government is now in trustworthy hands." He called on citizens of "Free Lebanon" to obey Lebanese Government conscription regulations and said his own soldiers will likewise be permitted to join the Lebanese Army.

Military, Security Situation -- The Al-Biqa' cease-fire was violated on 13 March when gunfire was directed from the Syrian sector at an IDF position, IDF radio reported. Monitored Syrian media did not mention the incident. In another development, nine IDF soldiers were injured in two 14 March ambushes north of Tyre, according to Jerusalem radio. Three Israelis were also wounded in an 11 March bomb attack on an IDF convoy near Sidon, Beirut radio reported. The Lebanese national resistance claimed responsibility for many of the attacks, according to reports by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

West Bank

Several Israelis were injured and an Arab youth was shot in the leg during weekend West Bank disturbances, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios. Defense Minister Moshe Arens meanwhile told the Cabinet that although security forces are able to take severe measures to immediately calm the situation, they are not using this method because of the desire not to descend to "a certain level of behavior," IDF radio noted.

Nonaligned Summit Conference

The final document adopted by the participants at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi strongly condemned Israel for "genocide" against Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila and for its "aggressive" policy in the Middle East, according to a 12 March TANJUG report. The nonaligned leaders asked the UN Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel and requested that an international war crimes tribunal be established "to try Israel for crimes against the people of Palestine. The document also denounced Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The summit participants supported the Arab Fes summit plan and urged all nations which support the Palestinian cause to take "all adequate measures" against those states that encourage Israel to pursue its policy, especially the United States, TANJUG noted. The nonaligned leaders upheld Lebanon's right to sovereignty over all of its territory and urged all countries to support the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory. A related Delhi radio report on 12 March added that the summit's participants appealed to Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war immediately and called upon all those concerned to work toward a settlement of the Afghanistan issue which would ensure that the Afghan people determine their own future without outside interference.

In another development, an eight-member nonaligned committee was formed to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting Middle East peace, TANJUG announced on 12 March. The committee "will take over the work of the seven-member Arab committee" whose term will end shortly. According to TANJUG, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat proposed the formation of such a committee before the summit's closing session.

Egypt

Cabinet Reshuffle -- President Husni Mubarak issued a presidential decree on 13 March "effecting a limited Cabinet reshuffle," MENA announced. The decree appoints Cairo Governor Sa'd Mamun as minister of state for local government; Kafr ash-Shaykh Governor Muhammad Naji Shatlah as minister of supplies and internal trade; and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Al-Mahallah al-Kubra Textile Company Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri as minister of industry and mineral wealth.

Relations With USSR -- Assistant Foreign Minister ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid discussed Egyptian-Soviet relations with Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov during the Soviet official's stopover at Cairo airport on his return to the Soviet Union from Ethiopia, MENA reported on 12 March.

Relations With PLO -- The PNC statement in Algiers "exceeded all sense of propriety, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali declared in an 11 March interview in Delhi, with Radio Monte Carlo. He added that Egypt views the PNC statement as an "intervention in our domestic affairs which we totally reject."

Arab-UK Affairs

Britain has agreed on the selection of PNC member Walid al-Khalidi to represent the PLO during the seven-member Arab committee's visit to London, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' revealed on 11 March citing informed Palestinian sources in New Delhi. According to a subsequent KUNA report, the British Foreign Office announced on 13 March that Jordan's King Husayn will lead the committee delegation during its London visit. Monitored Jordanian media have not reported this development.

Jordan

Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim conveyed the Jordanian Government's "serious concern" to the ambassadors of the UN Security Council permanent member states over the "new Israeli attempt" to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Amman radio reported on 12 March. On behalf of the Jordanian Government, Ibrahim called on the UN Security Council and all international organizations to take the "necessary measures" to stop acts of aggression against the holy places in the occupied Arab territories, the radio added.

PLO Affairs

Officials' Activities -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh on 12 March where he will confer with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the results of the Nonaligned Summit Conference and discuss Arab and international issues, SPA reported. PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir arrived in Amman from Syria on 10 March to preside over the Palestinian side during next week's session of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, the Amman paper AD-DUSTUR noted on 11 March. In another development, an official Palestinian source announced on 12 March that the PLO Executive Committee will meet in Tunis on 19 March, according to KUNA.

Assassination Attempt -- The PLO accused Mosad of "being responsible" for a 10 March "abortive assassination attempt" on the life of PLO Beirut office direction Tawfiq as-Safadi, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported on 11 March. The radio noted that As-Safadi's car was barraged by bullets as he was returning to his home. An official PLO spokesman urged the Lebanese authorities to increase their protection of Palestinians, the radio added.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces shot down an Iraqi aircraft in the Wal Fajr operational zone, Iranian and Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Tehran and Baghdad radios reported on 13 March.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 050 14 March 1983

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Reportage on Conclusion of Nonaligned Summit AA 1
Conclusion Announced AA 1
Gandhi Closing Speech AA 1
Kenya's President Moi AA 3
YAR's Abdallah Salih AA 6
SFRY's Stambolic [Belgrade] AA 6
PLO's 'Arafat AA 8
Cuba's Castro AA 10
Report on Adoption of New Delhi Message AA 10
Foreign Ministers To Meet in Angola in 1985 [TANJUG] AA 12
Committee Set Up To Tackle Mideast Problem [TANJUG] AA 12
Gandhi Holds Press Conference on Nonaligned AA 13
Television Interview With PLO's Yasir 'Arafat AA 29
Nicaragua's Ortega Holds News Conference [Managua] AA 32
Singapore's Rajaratnam 10 Mar Summit Speech [THE STRAITS TIMES 11 Mar] AA 35
Musavi on Iraqi War, Nonaligned Meetings [IRNA] AA 42
Reports on Delegates, Heads of States Meetings AA 42
Gandhi, Castro [Havana] AA 42
Stambolic, Castro [TANJUG] AA 42
'Arafat, Pham Van Dong [Baghdad] AA 43
Syria's Al-Asad's Meetings [Damascus] AA 43
Gandhi, Delegation Leaders AA 44
Keshtmand, Castro, Perez de Cuellar [Kabul] AA 44

AFGHANISTAN

Keshtmand Returns From Nonaligned Summit 3 Mar C 1
Karmal Receives 'Disillusioned Armed Group' Chiefs C 1
Chiefs Meet in Kabul, Adopt Resolution C 1
Frenchman Tried, Sentenced for Spying 13 March C 2

BANGLADESH

Ershad Returns From Delhi, Comments on Summit D 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Stops Over En Route to Hanoi D 1
Former Deputy Prime Minister Ahmed Jailed [Delhi] D 1

INDIA

Sethi Sees 'Definite Improvement' in Assam E 1
Assam 'Liberation Army' Commander Arrested [INDIAN EXPRESS 4 Mar] E 1
Agreement on French Supply of Uranium Noted E 1

PAKISTAN

Zia Gives News Conference on Nonaligned Summit F 1
Reports on Direct Talks With Afghanistan Denied F 1

IRAN

Leaders Comment on Seventh Nonaligned Conference I 1
Musavi Grants Interview 11 March I 1
Khomeyni Calls for 'Purge' I 2
Velayati Lists 'Victories' I 4
Oil Minister Outlines Problems at OPEC Meetings I 4
Khamene'i Chairs Supreme Defense Council Meeting I 5
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques I 5
Communique No 1,244 I 5
Communique No 1,245 I 6
Communique No 1,246 I 6

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Conclusion Announced

BK120812 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0745 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Nonaligned Summit Conference ended in New Delhi this morning with the adoption of a special draft declaration on the collective self-reliance and a program of action for the economic cooperation. The draft declaration was adopted amidst loud applause.

Gandhi Closing Speech

BK120934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0850 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to concluding session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellencies, distinguished guests and delegates: These 5 hectic days have renewed and reinforced our friendship and our togetherness, our faith and our vision. For me it was a special occasion to meet old friends once again and to make acquaintance with new ones. I specially value the advise of President Kenneth Kaunda and of President Fidel Castro Ruz, who are experienced past chairmen. [applause]

President Julius Nyerere is known for his wisdom. His Excellencey President Sekou Toure of Guinea is the senior most amongst us. His Excellency President Kiprianou is also a friend with long association, and President Linden Burnham's forthright [words indistinct] have relieved tense moments. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other friends and colleagues have assisted in disentangling several knotty problems. I have mentioned a few names, but as you all know, many of you were involved in these behind the scene talks, discussions, negotiations and it is this work of yours which has made the conference run so smoothly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you all.

The people of Delhi and India were privileged to have such eminent personalities amongst us. The wide-ranging discussions have been educative for our people. Indeed, our deliberations have focused the attention of all nations on our problems which are so integral to their own. The cause of peace has gained, human dignity and equality has gained. This conference was held in Delhi under exceptional circumstances and only because Iraq graciously gave up its claim which had been accepted at the sixth summit. This gesture was appreciated by all. At that time it was our understanding that the eighth summit will be held in Baghdad. You are all aware of the later developments.

Some people might have wished the movement to guarrel and divide. We have disappointed them. [applause] We may not agree on everything. Who does? But we are of one mind and we must keep together and work together for peace, for development and for equality among nations and people, of women and men of all races and creeds. Unity is the best homage we can pay to the farsighted founders of our movement -- Jawaharlal Nehru and Akhmad Sukarno of reawakened Asia, Gamel Abdel an-Nasir of the resurgent Arab world, Josef Broz Tito from independent Europe, Kwame Nkrumah from Africa, etc. Indomitable fighters all, their message was one of struggle and sacrifice. They beared and suffered. They won and built. They inspired people and in turn were inspired by the people. Only so can freedom be attained and strengthened.

However, millions are still denied their birthrights; for instance, the Palestinians, Namibians and the people of South Africa. His Excellency Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and His Excellency Chairman Sam Nujoma have honored us with their presence. Yet, they are barred from their own homes. Nelson Mandela is imprisoned because he wants freedom and human rights in his own homeland. Does not this monsterous deprivation make mockery of fine words? Then there are hidden and not so hidden pressures and threats. The president of Cyprus and others have given some examples. In fact, every region has a tale to tell. Each one of us knows from individual experience how powerful states and international financial institutions try to manipulate us. The list is long. The destinies of human kind are still sought to be decided only by a few. International decision making and the control of economic institutions, especially financial ones, cannot long ignore the principle of equitable representation for all. At this conference, we considered in depth the many problems with which the world is beset and various regions are beset.

We have reached certain accords which are mentioned in the New Delhi message and our economic and political declaration. We reiterate our call for a new international economic order and the launching of global negotiations. We propose an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation to devise measures to help developing countries in critical areas. The declaration on collective self reliance gives shape to our wish for greater South-South cooperation. We reaffirm our solidarity with liberation movements and our opposition to all forms of interference and intervention. We appeal to our dear friends of Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. We call upon [applause] We call upon the nuclear weapon powers not to push the world toward disaster. This challenging program of action demands all our energies. The extent of our success will depend on our earnestness and unity.

We have told -- even argued about -- our problems to one another. But the most significant factor is that we have emerged with greater unity and firmer determination to pursue our objectives. [applause] Born for the universe, we cannot narrow our loyalties. Belonging to humankind, nothing human can be alien to us.

There is no dearth of critics of nonalignment. Some criticized the concept itself and others its functioning. Are we too gullible, so apathetic to the demand of our independence as to let ourselves be exploited in any manner? It is no secret that those who stand strong on their own principles and desired direction face opposition and have the most difficulty in obtaining help.

The Nonaligned Movement is not a mere or casual selection of individual faith. It is a vital, historical process. It is a co-mingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams. It is the expression of the aspirations of the long deprived and newly freed. It is an assertion of humankind's will to survive despite oppression, despite the growing arms race and ideological divisions.

My father placed events within a broad conceptual framework. Our movement has a framework; it has developed principles. More important, it is not dogmatic and dynamic. It is a major movement attempting basic changes. By asserting the right of self-determination, our movement enfranchises more than half the world which was under colonial subjection. We continue to fight for the rest. We challenge the doctrine and practice of racism. We now strive to enforce the rights to economic equality.

The sights of our movement are set not merely on short-term and limited benefits, but on broader principles to transform the political and economic organizations of the world.

Nonalignment embodies the courage and strength of self-reliance. Alignment denotes dependence. That is why something akin to the nonaligned outlook is spreading noticeably, even among people of allied countries.

Many of you have very kindly commented on the arrangements and smooth running of the conference. The credit is not just India's but belongs to each one of you. Without your cooperation and spirit of accommodation we could not have completed our agenda or reached agreements.

On the organizational side, we have also been aided in this complex task by an expert and hardworking international team of interpreters, translators and secretaries who have clocked long hours. [applause]

I should like to thank them and all the other agencies and their staff, whose dedicated efforts have provided the various services without which this conference would not have been possible.

I also thank the media, who converged from various parts of the world. [applause]

Our own workers labored cheerfully and gave of their best in the service of such eminent world figures and such a worthy cause.

Distinguished delegates, you have placed a heavy burden on me. The chair or India cannot by itself undertake one action or another. The solution to the two dominating issues of our day -- disarmament and development -- cannot be dramatic. But we must -- and shall -- persist with all urgency. Only with your continuous and brotherly cooperation can I shoulder this responsibility.

I should like to thank all the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to find time from their busy life to travel long distances and attend this conference. Their statements have been important expressions of the stand of their governments significant to their concern for the critical issues of our time. Their earnestness was evident in the sustained interest they showed in the proceedings, sitting until the early hours of the morning.

The conference has been called a summit because of the top leadership gathered here. But in another sense we have only established a base camp and have long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals. Any expedition and especially one as difficult as ours, needs a sense of comradeship and a team spirit.

In 3 years we shall meet again. In the meantime, we must keep in constant touch to give effects to our decisions. The conference is over, the conquered must endure.

I thank you all warmly and with all sincerity and give to you and to your people the friendly greetings and best wishes of the people and the Government of India. We wish you all bon voyage and safe landing in your country. Thank you once again. [applause]

Kenya's President Moi

OW140350 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at closing session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- live]

[Text] Madam Chairman, Your Majesties, heads of state and government, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, for allowing me to again to take the floor to make a few observations at the conclusion of this historic summit conference which is just about to end its deliberations in your capital city of New Delhi.

Speaking in my capacity as the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], it is my pleasant duty and honor to convey, on behalf of the African heads of state and government and distinguished leaders of delegations, our collective thanks and deep appreciation to your excellency, Madame Chairman, and through you, to the government and friendly people of India for the warm and brotherly hospitality extended to us during our stay in New Delhi. Our stay in your beautiful country has accorded most of us another chance to renew both friendship to your excellency and the friendly people of your country. Above all, it has enabled us to acquaint ourselves with the highly commendable efforts undertaken by your government to bring about (?accelerated) economic and social development for the collective benefit of this great nation of India.

Madam Chairman, it is with deep sincerity that I express to you Africa's admiration and appreciation of the excellent arrangements undertaken by your government to host this summit conference with such a short time. We are in no doubt (?as to the) long preparations normally required to host a conference of this magnitude. The fact that your government readily agreed to assume the enormous responsibilities in a short time underscores our longstanding conviction that India will spare no resources, human or material, for the cause of the Nonaligned Movement, a movement she helped to establish and develop to its present strength.

The seventh summit of nonaligned countries has taken place at a critical movement of international relations. As we converged here in New Delhi, none of us was under any illusion of the serious problems in store for our movement. The very existence of our movement was basically challenged by external forces of political, economic and social character. Internally, the movement was equally faced with numerous disagreements and conflicts of varying degrees among its members. The combination of your deep experience, skilled statesmanship, and political acumen have guided us through difficult issues and complex problems to a very successful conclusion of our conference. As we now depart from New Delhi, we leave a revitalized, rejuvenated and strengthened movement under the dedicated and skilled leadership in the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi and the prime minister of India. [applause]

Madam Chairman, the continental organization I have the honor to represent, the OAU, is a regional organization that has adopted nonalignment as a cardinal principle in its charter. We are, therefore, heartened to see the principles of nonalignment revitalized with increased acceptance of its basic policies in all regions [long pause] nonalignment and their increasing positive impact on our contemporary world. We as a movement, have a crucial role to play in a world plagued by power politics, military rivalries and economic dominance. History forbid that we ever abdicate the role, this role. To the contrary, we must, of necessity, forge ahead with reinforced determination with a view to developing our own resources, championing our legitimate rights within the international community.

Madam Chairman, as Africa leaves your beautiful capital city, we go home with [word indistinct] renewed confidence that our movement has been invigorated by the decisions we have taken here in your capital. In the two declarations we have just adopted, we see in them a new dedication and solidarity and commitment to work relentlessly for the attainment of the aims and aspirations for which our movement stands. On African issues, we are gratified to see complete unanimity within the entire movement on the imperative necessity for immediate independence of Namibia and the common resolve to enable the liberation movements to intensify their struggle against the apartheid system in South Africa. Our movement, whose fundamental objectives are decolonization, international peace, equality of states, political and social justice, equitable economic system, cannot and shall not rest until Namibia attains her full independence and the apartheid regime of South Africa is completely eliminated.

On the Middle East, the struggle to bring about durable peace in the region is also an important objective of our movement. Yet again, concerted pressure must continue until victory is won and justice reestablished. Madam Chairman, I am sure I am expressing the collective feeling of my African colleagues when I say that the cause of the Third World and of peace and justice in the world has been enhanced by the decision the Nonaligned Movement has taken here today. A clear awareness of the serious problems that confront the world has been created. The threat currently posed by the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, has been effectively articulated. The necessity for peaceful and mutual coexistence must therefore assume an imperative (?access) in international relations.

Madam Chairman, I similarly wish to express satisfaction, on behalf of the African heads of state and government; (?as a result) of our work relating to economic matters, I am convinced that I have the support of my brothers and colleagues in saying that under your wise guidance the Nonaligned Movement has formulated a comprehensive and action-oriented economic declaration. I warmly congratulate your government for the seriousness and realism demonstrated in initiating the economic declaration which we have just adopted. This economic declaration contains the much-needed solidarity in our approach to tackling the numerous economic problems facing the international community as a whole and, in particular, those affecting the developing countries. Our movement has taken a united stand on topics of crucial importance such as the impasse which has delayed global negotiations for over 2 years, and the forthcoming conferences. The declaration also contains urgent policy measures to be taken by the international community in favor of the developing countries.

Madam Chairman, as we conclude our work, the nonaligned countries undertake to intensify South-South cooperation in the future. We have covered the important areas of cooperation very comprehensively. I note with satisfaction that food and agriculture, trade, industrialization, transport and communications, money, finance and energy have been given the treatment they deserve. We in Africa feel honored because particular reference was made to the industrialization, transport and communications [word indistinct] with particular emphasis on the problems affecting the least developed countries and countries having special economic problems. We are convinced that the special attention given to the numerous economic problems affecting the continent of Africa will greatly help us in the implementation of the Lagos plan of action. We appreciate this gesture of solidarity.

Madam Chairman, I also wish to thank you once again for guiding our work in such a manner that the economic problems affecting the nonaligned countries were given the treatment they deserve. What is left for us now is to ensure that the proposals contained in the final declarations are effectively implemented. Let us all be committed to this enterprise.

Madam Chairman, as we move forward into coming years under your dedicated and wise leadership we in Africa assure you of our full cooperation in your endeavors to resolve outstanding problems still facing our movement and the world in general. We feel most confident that during your leadership our movement will achieve more successes on the road toward the realization of our objective.

I wish all of your majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, and distinguished delegates the blessings of the almighty God and safe journeys home. Once again, we deeply thank you, Madam Chairman, for the wonderful hospitality of your government and for your personal and skillful guidance in our deliberations. Thank you very much. [applause]

YAR's Abdallah Salih

OW140341 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 0645 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of Yemen Arab Republic, at closing session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- live in Arabic with simultaneous English translation]

[Text] Your Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies: In the name of the Yemen Arab Republic, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the kings, princes, and heads of the Asian group in the movement, to express our sincere congratulations on the occasion of the termination of works at the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

The great success achieved by the conference, under your chairmanship, is due to your wisdom and to the sincere and noble efforts that you made in making the arrangements for it. As well as for the leading role played by your government in crystallizing the basic thoughts and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which will continue to be as envisaged by its founders, Nehru, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Tito, it shall remain a movement for the protection of international peace and security, for supporting the independence, sovereignty and stability of countries, as well as their territorial integrity and economic development. This will not be realized, except by the containment of differences and the narrowing of disputes between countries, and substituting dialogue for confrontation in international relations.

I should like to welcome new members in the Nonaligned Movement. I should like to declare, in the name of the Asian group in the movement, and on behalf of myself and the government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic, our total adherence to the resolutions adopted at this conference. We shall spare no effort to ensure their success.

Finally, I should like to reiterate our thanks and appreciation to the government and people of India for the warmth of their hospitality and breadth of their generosity, and thank you.

SFRY's Stambolic

AU121658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech by Petar Stambolic, president of SFRY Presidency, on behalf of European countries at closing session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on 12 March -- recorded]

[Text] Mrs Chairperson: At the conclusion of this important conference I have the honor on behalf of the nonaligned countries of Europe as well as of the guest countries from the European Continent to express our deep gratitude to the people and the Government of India for the warm hospitality which we have enjoyed here. We particularly pay tribute to and congratulate Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, whose very efficient and wise leadership has essentially contributed to the full success of our work and to the very positive outcome of the entire conference.

The democratic atmosphere, mutual respect and search for solutions on the basis of consensus characterized our debates and the accords on the official documents of the conference. We have been inspired in this respect by the interests of unity and solidarity of our movement. In this way we have been able convincingly to express our lasting devotion to the original principles and aims of the nonaligned policy, to implement fully the role of our movement as an independent and nonbloc factor in world relations and to determine the chief problems of our times.

We have done this with the aim of determining our joint actions, so that we may contribute to urgent and just solutions to the problems provoking constant instability in the world and general insecurity. It is significant that in expressing the just strivings of mankind for peace once again, we have resolutely underlined that these problems must be solved in accordance with the principles of active and peaceful coexistence and the fullest involvement of the United Nations.

We have expressed ourselves in favor of peace on the basis of justice and independence of all states. We have pointed out the necessity of universal detente, of solving the focal points of crises, of stopping the arms race and of beginning the disarmament process, and at the same time of solving burning international economic problems through global negotiations concerning a new international economic order. All this must be based on general joint interests and not on selfishness and the defense of existing privileges.

The strengthening of mutual cooperation among the nonaligned countries and other developing countries, as well as peaceful solutions to conflicts and disputes on the basis of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity have also been at the center of our attention. We have adopted appropriate programs for our action on all these problems. We have decided not only to continue but to strengthen our support for the national liberation movements: the PLO, SWAPO, and others. We have decided to strengthen our involvement in the final elimination of colonialism and racism, all kinds of foreign domination, subjugation and exploitation.

Mrs Chairperson, we hope that many constructive initiatives in the political and economic fields which we have decided upon here will meet with understanding and an appropriate response among other international factors, the big powers and other industrially developed states. We would wish this to lead to the initiation of fresh international actions which would eliminate the dangers and threats to world peace and security, enhance the obligation to respect the rights of nations and of man and (?help) our joint efforts for economic and social progress and for a better and more just world.

We attach special importance to our appeal which particularly stresses our basic preoccupations and contains a call on the heads of the states or governments of other UN member-states that we may all combine our efforts at the 38th UN General Assembly session to solve the basic world problems which we are facing.

Dear friends, leaving ancient India, the cradle of human culture, the country of Gandhi and Nehru, we wish once again to express our deep gratitude, our sympathies and our best wishes to the Indian people that they may achieve new successes in the building of their better future. We wish to stress our respect for the great contribution made by India to the common struggle for peace and progress of mankind.

In the coming period, Mrs Chairperson, your country will have the very responsible duty of presiding over our movement, which has increased in numbers at this conference and become more capable of action. We deeply believe that the role of your country, as well as your great personal experience and wisdom, will contribute to this to the utmost degree. We are sure that in the days to come, our common determination to look to the future and to the realization of our decisions will strengthen. This will be the best way to preserve our unity and develop firm friendship and cooperation among the nonaligned countries and manifest even more our political and moral strength without weaknesses.

On behalf of the European nonaligned countries, I once again express my warmest thanks. [applause]

PLO's 'Arafat

OW130623 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 0709 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of Palestine Liberation Organization, on behalf of the liberation movements, at closing session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi -- live, in Arabic with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Your Excellency Madam Indira Gandhi, my brothers and colleagues, heads of states and governments:

From Bandung to New Delhi: It's a long time in history. And from America to Africa to Asia, passing by our friends in Europe and in the world, from here, from the holy Ganges and on its shores our conference is meeting under the chairmanship of that friend of struggling peoples, heroic peoples, Madame Indira Gandhi, and in the presence of those leaders, of those heroic leaders, freedom fighters, based on the spirit of those principles, those principles whose tenants were so highly held by, were so highly held by those leaders, the principles of Jawaharlal Nehru, of 'Abd an-Nasir, of Joseph Broz Tito, of Nkrumah and of Sukarno, and of their colleagues and of their friends who remain with us today, who founded the movement which has participated so fundamentally and in such an important fashion not only, not only as far as development is concerned -- important as that is -- but in that retinue towards national independence of all peoples. I remember that a lot and a number [as heard] of my friends were, like me, representing liberation movements at previous conferences, and I am happy indeed to see them here representing independent and sovereign states, thanks to this communal will and to those principles, those resolute principles and this clear struggle which has been championed and (?entrenched) by our own movement, the Nonaligned Movement.

Madam Chairman, my dear colleagues: Please allow me, on behalf of all of you, to thank India, this great people with all its traditions, with all its culture, the Government of India, the prime minister of India, who we have called the leader of India and from today we shall call her our leader, the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. And in the Arabic language, we use an expression -- and I hope the interpreter will be able to interpret it -- we shal call you now, Madam Chairman, your excellency, the leader and equal sister to men, a sister equal to men in her ability, and please allow us to call you from today forward the capable one, the strong locomotive, the locomotive which will push along the path. From today, our movement is going to go through this new phase under your chairmanship, Madam Chairman, with the participation of all those leaders, of all those rulers, of all those great freedom fighters, in order that we may jointly, in order that we can jointly lessen the miseries of peoples, to alleviate the burden of peoples, in order that we may be able to give in this world, to give and to set new examples, new examples far away from nuclear armament, from nuclear terror, from great power rivalries, from racism, Zionism, imperialism, colonialism, a world founded and based on social progress, on equality, on national sovereignty and independence, a better world for our children in the future.

Madam Chairman, my dear colleagues and brothers: Allow me, in the name of my brothers in all liberation movements, in the name of my brothers in Namibia and especially in the name of my brothers in SWAPO, in the name of my brothers in South Africa, my brothers the heroes of El Salvador, my brothers wherever they may be, the oppressed no matter where, we -- those who have no right to our countries, we, as you madame chairman, said, who until now have no countries - we are with them. We have no country; either we have no country or we are deprived within our country. I should like to say on behalf of them all that our country is this whole world which is represented by those heroes and freedom fighters wherever they may be.

I will never be able to forget the dialogues which were held in an atmosphere of responsibility, in an atmosphere of great importance; but at the same time they were effective dialogues they were important dialogues, and the result, and thanks to those dialogues, was the very important resolutions; and at the forefront of those resolutions those pertaining to economic development and our political resolutions (?have) therefore got the support of struggling and the support to national freedom movements. [sentence as heard] And I shall always be grateful to you for the support that you have protrayed all to the Palestinian people and our just case.

I say those words to you now, and I hope you'll permit me to say to you also in these very few brief remarks, to address my bretheren in Iran and Iraq once again, to address them in the name of those rivers of blood which are being shed by all strugglers no matter where they are. We need your blood, we need your blood to be with us and not to be spilled as a result of the conflict between them, and therefore I appeal to you to put a stop to this war. Let us see this heroism between the peoples of Iraq and Iran, so that we can really say that there is no war between any member pertaining to our movement and another member. All efforts, all possibilities should be expended in order to combat imperialism, apartheid and racism, colonialism, oppression, whether it is in Latin America or Central America or Africa or Asia. From here I am pleading with them to put a stop to this war. This declaration which Madam Chair [as heard] has given us gives expression also to the feelings of those people who are tortured on this Earth and those who are tortured among my own Palestinian people, because we need your abilities in Iran and Iraq, we need your force and your strength in order to liberate Palestine.

Allow me, Madam Chair, to point to your wisdom. In those very difficult moments which our conference went through, I used to look at your face and I used to see serenity, and I felt serenity filter into my own troubled spirit because I know that our powerful new locomotive can go through any difficulty and any obstacle.

Once again I should like to say and I should like to commend this superhuman effort which has been made by our friend and the friend of all oppressed people, Castro, during the past 3 years. [applause] He, of course, suffered, suffered while leading our movement under such difficult and thorny circumstances, but he displayed the wisdom of a leader and the courage of a freedom fighter and the ability of a captain.

I am quite certain that our movement with this powerful new locomotive will go over any obstacle and will have a future as well as a new beachhead, in order that we may be able together to go through this phase, this difficult phase which the whole world and every person in the world, as well as all humanity, is going through and suffering from.

Some journalists asked me: What do you think of this conference? I said to them one thing: This conference has the very nature of India, the very characteristics and wisdom of India, the greatness of India, the traditions of India and the history of India. And I am sure that the spirit of that great leader Mahatma Gandhi and of that great leader, your father Jawaharlal Nehru, and that you, yourself are completing this journey, completing this path with the very same resolution. But, this will not only be in favor of India only, but in favor of every country and in favor of the Nonaligned Movement, and I would add, to all freedom issues against imperialism, Zionism, racism, colonialism. And thanks to you all. [applause]

Cuba's Castro

OW120954 Delhi Domestic Television in English 0729 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz to closing session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi -- live, in Spanish with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Madam Chairman, Excellencies, esteemed colleagues:

Interpreting the feelings and the (?unanimous) wishes of the heads of state and government which have participated in the seventh summit, I have the honor to submit to you the draft resolution to thank the Government and the peoples of India.

The seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi from 7 to 11 March 1983 expresses their sincere gratitude to the Government of India and their peoples, as well as Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, for their cordial and warm welcome that have contributed highly to the success of this conference held in this very beautiful city of Delhi; and it has been inspired by the initial statement of the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, in which she reiterated the commitment, the deep commitment of the movement to the principles of nonalignment to consolidate peace, justice and progress in the world, the achievement of disarmament and the setting up of a new world economic order based on justice, fairness and equity, and in which she highlighted the indispensible need to reinforce the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement, applauds the Government of India for the excellent facilities provided for them, the participants in this conference, the wonderful organization, the quality of the services and facilities which is being extended to them; and it also highlights the way it appreciates the contribution of India, the country of Mahatma Gandhi and President Nehru which is one of the pioneers of this movement and the role of nonalignment to strengthen peace and international relations, cooperation and friendliness among nations; therefore, declares its optimism and trust and confidence that the conference will strengthen the solidarity of the movement and will therefore strengthen the dynamic role that the Nonaligned Movement is destined to fulfill in order to settle the main international problems.

And therefore I would urge you to adopt this resolution. Thank you. [applause]

REPORT ON ADOPTION OF NEW DELHI MESSAGE

BK120314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The nonaligned summit has adopted the New Delhi message appealing to the great powers to halt the arms race and urging the nuclear weapon powers to take urgent and practical measures for the prevention of a nuclear war. The message says the nonaligned countries want an immediate halt to the drift toward nuclear conflict. Nuclear weapon powers must heed this voice of the peoples of the world. From all indications, 1983 may be a crucial year for nuclear disarmament. Nuclear powers should agree on international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances. They should stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The All India radio correspondent reports that the summit met in plenary in the early hours of this morning after prolonged consultations on the questions of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the venue of the next conference of heads of state and government. When the summit convened shortly before 0300, the chairman, Mrs Gandhi, reported that the two matters have been satisfactorily settled.

She read out a statement as authorized by the bureau urging Iran and Iraq, on behalf of the nonaligned countries, for an immediate end to the their 30-month-old war. Mrs Gandhi said it is a universal desire that fighting must stop at once and the two sides should come to an honorable, just and enduring peace through peaceful means. She expressed the nonaligned countries' profound regret over the loss of life and destruction of property in the two countries. She noted that both Iran and Iraq are members of the Nonaligned Movement, which has a principle that all differences among member-states should be resolved by peaceful means. She said as chairperson of the movement she will continue consultations and take all possible measures for a speedy end to the conflict. As a result of this compromise agreement, the political declaration will not carry any reference to the Iran-Iraq war except to the efforts made by the nonaligned peace mission to end the conflict.

About the venue of the next summit, it was agreed that a final decision will be taken by a ministerial meeting to be held not later than 1985. While an overwhelming majority favored Baghdad as a venue, Iraq had made the gesture of postponing its invitation. This is because the circumstances due to which the venue of the seventh summit was shifted still remain.

The New Delhi message said the arms race by the great powers is consuming at an ever increasing rate the scarce material resources of our planet. It is also destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talents in sterile and destructive pursuits. The resources released by disarmament measures should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries. The message says that peace and peaceful coexistence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality. The intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflicts and violence in the world.

About the world economic crisis, the message says that it has now become truly global in character and scope. Never before had the economic fortunes of the developed and the developing nations been so closely linked together. But many rich nations still refuse to recognize that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South. Solutions to these problems must be global. The New Delhi message calls for global negotiations for restructuring the international economic order. It says that concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring the world economy back to the path of sustained growth. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries to solve their acute balance of payment problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. The message contains a proposal for the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development with univeral participation and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial systems.

On political issues, the message mentions a number of subjects which require sincere efforts on the part of all the countries to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality. These include the need to restore to the brave Palestinian people their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign state in accordance with UN resolutions.

Among the other issues mentioned are independence of Namibia, the problems in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean and apartheid in South Africa.

The New Delhi message urges heads of state or government of all countries to join the nonaligned nations at the 18th Session of the UN General Assembly for finding equitable and speedy solutions to these problems.

The message goes on to say that the crisis which confronts our civilization is unprecedented. Nonaligned countries appeal to great powers to give up mistrust and engage in sincere negotiations to reach agreement on disarmament measures and find the way out of the deepening economic crisis. Members of the Nonaligned Movement will do everything in their power to assist in this process.

The concluding plenary session of the summit is due to be held at 0930 this morning [0400 GMT] after adopting the political and economic declarations.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN ANGOLA IN 1985

LD120950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2353 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (PTI) -- The next meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries will be held in Angola in 1985.

A decision to this effect was taken by the Political Committee of the summit before it completed its work tonight (Friday).

COMMITTEE SET UP TO TACKLE MIDEAST PROBLEM

LD121440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 12 (TANJUG) -- An eight-member committee of non-aligned nations under India's chairmanship was constituted today to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The committee, at the level of heads of state or government, will take over the work of the seven-member Arab committee whose term will end shortly.

The committee to be chaired by India, will include Bangladesh, Zambia, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Algeria and the PLO.

The proposal for the formation of such a committee came from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, before the closing session of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit this morning.

He reminded the session that in his introductory speech he had suggested such a committee to cooperate with the Arab seven-member committee set up at the Fes (Morocco) summit of Arab leaders.

Mr 'Arafat wanted the non-aligned committee to work along with the Arab committee in support of the right of the Palestine people on the basis of international legality and the will of the non-aligned peoples and states.

It would work at international level with the various forces who are influential in the Middle East conflict in order to achieve a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through which the people of Palestine would be able to regain their free and sovereign rights in their independent homeland.

The PLO leader suggested that the committee be known as "followup committee on the question of Palestine and the Middle East" and function at the level of heads of state or government.

GANDHI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON NONALIGNED

OW121415 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1129 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Press conference by Indian Prime Minister and Chairman of Nonaligned Movement Indira Gandhi in Vigyan Bhavan Hall in New Delhi -- live]

[Text] [broadcast inprogress] [Gandhi] ...They are not easily pushed from their basic principles and their beliefs. And while the world still has the problems that it has, that is problems where people are not free, problems of exploitation, of pressures and so on, so long there will be need for nonalignment and all that it stands for, and this is its greatest strength. Now I give the floor to you. We have certain very simple rules: we prefer that each person is given one chance before, before somebody asks a second or a third question. I should like you to press the button if a translation is required and to give your name and your newspaper or agency before you ask a question. Now, friends, the floor is yours.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, [question in Hindi]

[Answer] Just a moment please. I just said before you ask your question give your name and as well as the name of your newspaper or agency.

[Question] My name (J.P. Bertanaga), [question in Hindi]

[Answer] [answers in Hindi] I will translate this particular question, but in future please try to speak in one of the -- [aside] is there no translation at all, or in some languages? The question asked was that I have made an appeal for an ending of the Iran-Iraq war and did I have any hope in the success of this appeal. My answer was that one does not usually make an appeal unless there is such a hope. At the same time, one does not expect magic. These are difficult problems and they take time to get results, but a good idea is not given up because it is not immediately successful.

[Question in Hindi] [answer] I would suggest [sentence in Hindi]. No, please, please, I would say that we have so many people from outside I think the Indian correspondents should give them the first chance because we don't have all day, all night to sit here.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I would like to ask the question in French because you speak French. I am from the French television. There is the feeling that the conference of the Nonaligned Movement has become radicalized. Is this your feeling as well, Madame?

[Answer] Radicalism depends on the thinking of the person who is speaking. Some people think that liberalism is the same as communism and other people vice versa. [laughs] I think we are, as I said in my last remarks, we are very much on the rails. I don't think that we have moved. We have reaffirmed the principles and the ideas for which we have always stood. I said in my opening remarks that we have always been firmly committed to various principles and ideas, and this remains so. Now, presumably what you mean is that on certain matters, there is no basic change but there may be a slight difference of wording. In our conferences, it is the practice that, and usually each group of countries or regions they give greater attention to their own particular problems and if they arrive at a consensus that is accepted. But I don't think that we have moved away from what I would call the upright line, the upright stance.

[Question] Mrs Prime Minister, the conference has entitled you just now to be heading a committee of seven countries which will be in charge of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East problem. How far do you think you can succeed in this job, what kind of ideas do you have in mind, where are you going to meet and what are the procedures of the work of this committee?

[Answer] You have not given me your name and agency.

[Question] My name is (Hamdi Farad), I work for AL-AHRAM newspaper, Cairo, Egypt.

[Answer] I think that all the friends here will agree that it is a little early to ask such a question. We have always been supportive and sympathetic to the cause of the Arabs and now it's a question of seeing an end of, uh, and we have spoken up about this on every possible occasion. Now, what steps will be taken is the matter on which we must talk together and decide, I don't think anything can be said today.

There was a lady here.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: [Words indistinct] to intercede with President Zia of Pakistan to allow Mrs Nusrat Bhutto to go abroad for medical treatment. Her daughter Benazir has been ill and under detention, is suffering from physical and mental torture for more than 2 years now. Are you concerned about this situation and is there anything that you are in a position to do about it?

[Answer] As you know, we cannot interfere and we do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. But where it is a human problem, I have usually taken it up; I took it up when Mr Bhutto himself was under sentence of death, and I have taken it up as regards Mrs Bhutto, and I certainly am concerned about Benazir, who came to India with her father and made many friends, that she is not keeping well and I do hope that she will get the proper treatment. Now, you will appreciate that all I can do is to request that such matters should get the response that is needed.

[Question] Prime Minister: (John Rogers) from REUTERS News Agency. Despite what you said earlier, do you not think that the radical language of some sections of the political declaration may not compromise the cooperation you need from Washington and the West in general on the economic demands you are making?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I've met a large number of Western leaders in the last year or so and I think on many of these issues they feel more less alike. Now we may use the same language; as I said earlier, the language depends if a person is deeply concerned. Sometimes, their language can become sharper. But we have not -- we have tried not to be openly critical or use a strident sort of voice.

I think you can stay sitting, it is easier with the mike.

[Question] (Heinz Mitlitski), German ZDF. Madam Prime Minister, we in the West speak often of true nonalignment, and what we mean is equal distance between the two superpowers. Would this also be your interpretation of what we call true nonalignment?

[Answer] I have spoken much on this subject in our parliament and outside. There is no such thing as true and false nonalignment. Either you're nonaligned or your not nonaligned. And we are fully nonaligned. I said in an answer to a question in Washington or New York, where they asked me whether I tilted to one side, I said no, I stand very straight. And I think that I can say this still about myself and about the movement. But, I would add something, which is: That many countries -- there are many countries, I'm not now talking just of India but of many other friends -- who have asked for help and not got it from certain regions. Then they get the help from another region. Well, they will be more friendly with those people, but, you will have noticed that I said in my speech that such, neither friendship nor hostility, comes in the way of our -- that is India's -- assessment of problems or judgement of a situation or action that we take. In taking a decision on such matters, we do not think of who has been friendly to us and who has not.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: (Michael Guildsmith), ASSOCIATED PRESS. I believe you spent a good part of last night in very intensive and difficult discussions, separate discussions with the delegations of Iran and Iraq. I wonder if you can tell us a little about the talks you had with those two delegations and in particular the reasons that the Iranian delegation advanced for resisting a call for cease-fire?

[Answer] I wouldn't say that there was resistance to a call for a cease-fire, but they are at war with each other and naturally each wanted to have the sort of wording which they thought was more -- what word should I use -- more to their liking. But the very fact that they did agree shows that they put the cause of nonalignment in unity above this consideration.

Now the gentleman in front.

[Question] (Mariska Lagin) from the Soviet television. Madam Prime Minister, you will be the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement during very important but very complicated period. What aims do you as the chairman consider to be your main tasks?

[Answer] We have outlined these aims fairly clearly. The aim is to promote the cause of nonalignment, which means to work for peace, for freedom, for equality and justice for all people and that means people of all races, all colors, all parts of the world, in which are included half of the population of the world, which is women.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, may I offer -- my name is (Edu Salari), Jang from Pakistan -- Madam Prime Minister, my humble felicitations on the great success of this conference under your leadership. But great as this movement has been, it hasn't had commensurate effect. Do you propose to do something special to reinforce its impact and make it really felt throughout the world?

[Answer] I don't think I agree with you. If it didn't have an impact, I don't think all of you would be here. I don't think that those who criticize us would criticize us as they do, day in and day out, and I don't think that more and more countries would want to join us, as they are wanting to join us. If you mean by impact that the minute a conference is held, the world changes, well I wish it could be so, but it isn't so with any group of countries, even the very rich and powerful.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: I am (Mohamed Ranakshpundi) of ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Islamabad. The declaration of the member countries, the declaration has urged the member countries to start out...

[Answer] You press the button on it. Are you sure it's on?

[Question] I represent ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN from Islamabad. My question is that the declaration has urged the member countries to sort out their differences peacefully. Would India, under your great leadership, take some initiative to sort out the fences with Pakistan if the Kashmir issue may not be very impenetrable?

[Answer] I should like to remind our friend from Pakistan that every initiative that has been taken with Pakistan has been taken by me personally. It was I who declared a unilateral cease-fire at the time of the 1971 war. It was I who invited Mr Bhutto here and signed the Simla agreement with him which was the beginning of the new relationship, which began... which led to the exchange of ambassadors and talks on manh other issues. Now, we are going along that road and we are trying to, to have improve our relations.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: My name is (Kana), I'm working for the German science newspaper (FUSION). The nonaligned summit has been very clear in its emphasis on the danger of nuclear war. Can you please state the position of the Nonaligned Movement on peaceful nuclear energy development and its role in the developing sector?

[Answer] As you know, India is using nuclear energy for peaceful and developmental purposes, but we think that we are very much against nuclear warfare or the use of nuclear weapons.

[Question] (Peter O'Neal), Third World - EEC, in the cheaper seats at the very back, Mrs Gandhi. Could I ask you, because of the importance of the economic crisis facing the developing world, whether you think you can put a deadline for when global negotiations should start and whether you will be asking, like President Reagan, to take action on that deadline?

[Answer] I don't believe in deadlines. We are anxious for global negotiations and we believe in the full independence and equality of nations. We also believe that no nation can exist by itself, that independent nations still have to be interdependent in order to help themselves and help the world. We believe that the West, that is the industrialized and affluent countries, need us as much as we need them. We are not asking for pity nor charity of any kind. We are asking for cooperation, which will help them as much as it will help us.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: (Paul Zhkowsky) of EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW. You've just spent... [Gandhi interrupts] [Answer] No, one minute, please. [points] Is that Nigeria, or what's written in front, there?

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: I represent [words indistinct]. According to Dr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistan's planning minister, in the conference said: The proposal for the Third World bank mooted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit has failed. Can you comment about that?

[Answer] I think that proposal has been agreed to.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: (Paul Zykowsky) of EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW. You've just spent several days with heads of state representing more than two-thirds, close to two-thirds of the world from the developed [as heard] sector. If you could directly address the people of the North, who are now facing one of the worst economic crises since the Great Depression, what would be the basic message that you would give to them, following the proceedings of this conference?

[Answer] I don't think my message would change from what it's been before the conference. I have had the opportunity of visiting many states in the West, and many of the world leaders have been to India in the last year or so, and we have given just this message: That there is need for North-South cooperation, dialogue and urgent action. Now, within the South, there are countries at different levels and different needs. There are some which are in desperate straits, which are very poor and even have food needs. And that is why we stressed these, uh, the questions of food, of energy, of financial -- what would you call it -- financial flows. Basically I think these were -- and energy, of course -- these were the major questions we have taken up at Cancun; most of these questions have been discussed amongst the countries of the North in their own meetings also. It's not a question of identifying problems, but how to go ahead towards a solution.

[Question] For Colombia, Madam Prime Minister, do you think that the entry of Colombia into the Nonaligned Movement could strengthen this movement in Latin America. My name is (Andres Bustamente) from Colombia.

[Answer] We welcome Colombia in the movement.

[Unidentified aide from the podium] Mix up the question from the Indian correspondents with those from the correspondents if you can.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, the economic draft declaration says that the crisis has deepened since the sixth summit and now threatens to engulf the whole world in a major depression, worse than the Great Depression of the 1930's. Now, in the same light, it seems that you have called for a conference, an international conference on money and finance for development. But now, in your speech you say that this should not be weighted in favor of the North. Now, I would like to know what concrete assistance, what concrete responses you would like to have from the North and industrialized nations, in this context of the international money conference?

[Answer] I don't see any contradiction in what you have read out. We want, uh, the Breton Woods conference set up certain institutions. Now, all of them are to the advantage of the already affluent industrialized countries. And that is why we have not been able to solve the problems for which they were set up. Now, if we want to solve these problems, obviously we have to think afresh and think up measures which will bring greater equality. While nuclear warfare is a very big threat to the world, growing economic disparities among countries is an equal threat, and equal cause of tension; and such tension will not be confined, and in fact is not confined to the developing countries. The economic crisis has deepened, not just for us, it has deepened just, even more so, perhaps, in some cases for the Western countries. How are they going to solve it? Nothing they have said yet has helped them. We say that they can only help themselves if we work together and if we also are helped.

[Question] I'm (Bernard Roman) from L'EXPRESS in Paris. I would like to ask you do you consider that a country that has on its territory an expeditionary force of several tens of thousands of men from one of the two big superpowers can be considered as nonaligned according to the founders of the movement?

[Answer] If you're referring to Afghanistan, why not say so? [chuckles]

[Question] All right, I say so then, Madam Prime Minister.

[Answer] This, I've spoken on this issue many times. If a small country feels itself in danger and invites a force in, that is its business. On the other hand, India, as a government -- and I personally have made it clear, even before I was in government -- that we did not approve of foreign troops or any kind of interference or intervention in the affairs of another country. But, this must be balanced with what is happening in other parts of the world. I don't think there could be a single person here in this hall who is unaware of interference, destabilization, removal of elected leaders, the putting up of puppet regimes and so on. So, when we think of such questions, I think we should look at the world as a whole and not have double standards.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] and I represent the SUNDAY OBSERVER, Bombay. Madam Prime Minister, my question concerns the Kashmir problem, which was referred to here, in this hall, by President Ziaul. Immediately after President Ziaul made his speech, an official spokesman of the Government of India stated that so far as India is concerned, the only problem that remains to be solved is a return of the occupied territories in Kashmir.

Madame, does this mean that your government totally and finally rejects the possibility of a settlement of this long drawn-out dispute, on the basis of the present line of actual control? In other words, on the basis that India and Pakistan retain what they have, and there is no more talk from the Pakistan side of a Kashmir dispute?

[Answer] No such proposal has been made, and if an Indian Government spokesman had said something, that is obviously the view of the Indian Government.

[Question] (Phil Filoni), I'm from IL MESSIGER of Rome. I would like to ask you, Prime Minister, which practical steps you foresee for solving the Afghani questions?

[Answer] I can't seen any practical steps, as such, immediately, but I do think that the manner in which a hue and cry was raised at the time did not help to lessen, did not help towards any solution. Many of the people who are now talking against, many of the people who are now talking about the question of Afghanistan did not raise their voices when Vietnam was invaded and they had to face a terrible war for many years. That's only one example. I could give a hundred more just now.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] from the FINANCIAL EXPRESS. It appears from the resolutions on the questions you have raised today that there was no agreement on contributions for the nonaligned [words indistinct] and also for setting up a development bank for developing countries. Have you considered how are you going to tackle these two issues if there is no agreement and willingness from the countries, particularly the OPEC countries, to provide funds for these purposes.

[Answer] A great deal can be done without a common fund but so far as the fund itself is concerned it is a matter for discussion and we have to see what certain proposals were made and we have to see whether they can be followed up or not.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I am from the newspaper AFRIQUE [word indistinct]. My question is the following: When you saw the presidents of black Africa, the nonaligned countries, did you deal with very urgent matters, such as the question of Palestine and did you also speak about the question of refugees in various Third World countries? What do you intend doing about these matters?

[Answer] I did not talk about these particular issues. But the Nonaligned Movement, I mean, they have a policy and there is a way of dealing with these matters.

[Question] Could you tell us, Madame Prime Minister, what the approach of the Nonaligned Movement is to these issues?

[Answer] I don't know what you expect me to define. This is a big question and many countries are seized of it. There is nothing that India can immediately do in the matter. When the war was on there [as heard] ours was almost the first country to send medical teams and to help in every way we could.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, Trevor Watson from the Australian Broadcasting Commission. What is your reaction to the general thrust made by the second deputy prime minister of Singapore, Mr Rajaratnam, and his criticisms of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] I don't think that such remarks need any comment.

[Question] (?Russell Warren Howe) of THE WASHINGTON TIMES. As you are aware, many members of the Nonaligned Movement are closer to one or another of the superpowers than others, yet presumably all countries regard themselves as independent.

Could you define for us what you consider to be the qualifications for membership in the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] There is a lot of history behind the movement. And I have very clearly on several occasions, even during this conference, outlined some of the principles by which nonaligned countries must stand, which is supporting the cause of peace, of independence, quality between races and nations, to work for justice, besides, of course, disarmament. I especially stressed all these points in my inaugural words.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, [name indistinct] from INDIAN OCEAN newsletter... [interrupted]

[Question] William Clayburn of THE WASHINGTON POST. What recourse does the Nonaligned Movement have in the event that the affluent nations of the world ignore most of the economic proposals that you've presente'. And, specifically, what kind of pressure can the collective nations of the nonaligned put on the affluent nations?

[Answer] I don't believe in putting pressure but as I've said earlier that they themselves will find themselves in greater and greater difficulties as they are now doing. What is the economic situation of any of these countries? I have now met all the top leaders of the world and I can say that almost every one of them's major preoccupation was the economic deterioration and crisis in his or her own country. I'm talking of the industrialized, affluent nations. If they ignore the nonaligned, if they ignore the so-called South, they do so at their own peril, too. I might also say that we may be poor but our economies -- certainly of India, I'm speaking for India -- is far more resilient than that of any of the affluent countries.

[Question] One of the [word indistinct] evolved during the summit was that there should be global-level negotiations for structural reforms in the economic system. With all the transnationals, many of them very powerful, backed by more powerful people behind them how do you propose to go about it and do you think it would be more advisable to have a secretariat of the Nonaligned Movement under your leadership?

[Answer] They are entirely different questions. To answer the first one first, I mean the second one first. I do not think there is any, we have not so far found any need for a regular secretariate, because not only does it cost a great deal of money, but then you get, I think, some of the energies of the movement or the organization get diverted into the administrative, or the bureaucracy rather than going ahead with the program. So far as the powerful persons are concerned, at least we can say for India that we have faced very powerful forces and it is we who have prevailed.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, we think there must be structural reform, and it is not something that is coming by magic, we do not have any magic formula, but it is something if the world does not want to see the deepening of the economic crisis, it will have to think of another way. It is quite obvious that the economic systems which exist today have not worked. They have not solved the problems of any single country. Therefore, it is, the only logical conclusion is that one must think afresh on these matters.

[Question] [name indistinct] of INDIAN OCEAN newsletter. I am in the back, way back, last row! It seems that the Colombo conference organized by the United Nations, or was supposed to be organized the United Nations, has been put in doldrums, has been so for a long time. How long are you prepared to wait and what other steps could India take to push the the policies you have outlined at this summit concerning demilitarization and denuclearization of the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] I can only repeat what I said in an answer to an earlier question that we cannot do very much except raise our voices and try to see that those voices become stronger. The more militarization there is in the Indian Ocean, the more tension there is, especially with the nuclear weapons coming in, the greater the threat not just to the Indian Ocean, but to the whole world. I think, therefore, it is not just our responsibility but the world's responsibility and if governments are not listening, then all the people of the world should think about it and I would like to say that there is the peace movement which at one time was confined to a certain ideology, today has transcended that ideology. People of all parties, all political convictions or ideas, people of all classes are joining it in increasing numbers. It shows that they are concerned about these questions.

[Question] Mrs Prime Minister, Mrs Prime Minister, here: I am (Robinson) from the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. What must happen before relations between China and India improves and how can China improve its relations with the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] I do not think anything has to happen. Again, it was I who took the initiative when at the time of the peak of our hostilities between our two countries to make overtures to them as a result of which we again exchanged ambassadors and now we are talking with them on many subjects. Our relations are not bad. [shouted questions]

[Gandhi] One at a time please! First there, right at the back on this side.

[Question] Mrs Prime Minister, my name is [name indistinct], I am from Indonesian news agency ANTARA, do you share the opinion that since Havana summit 1979, there has been an attempt to deviate from the principles and the goals of Nonaligned Movement? Secondly, there was an opinion of expressed by a member of the Nonaligned Movement that a certain superpower be considered as a natural ally of the Nonaligned Movement, what would you say about that thing?

[Answer] What I had said before, that we should judge each issue on its merit according to our belief -- that is our belief in the independence of countries, our belief in disarmament, in equality of races and so on and so forth. If some countries wish to help us in this, well naturally we will take their help, but it does not mean that we deviate from our position or that we go nearer to that particular country or group of countries.

[Question in Arabic with no translation]

[Answer] The nonaligned countries have very clearly and strongly expressed their support to the cause of the Palestinians and the Arab poeple, but I do not think the movement itself can take military action of any kind.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I am [name indistinct] from the Spanish news agency and we have talked before. Madam prime minister, do you have any comment to the fact that the United States has special mention in the declaration, especially about the Latin American situation?

[Answer] I am not quite sure what the thrust of the question is. Will the previous questioner clarify what he means?

[Question] I said that in the declaration of the summit, the United States is specially mentioned when they talked about the Latin American situation. Do you have any comment to this fact?

[Answer] Each region -- I mean countries belonging to each region -- consider their own problems and it is they who come to a concensus and that is what is adopted. I think we all know what is happening in Latin and Central America, I do not have to dilate on it.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, (Peter Hennes) from New Solidarity international press service of the United States.

Could you elaborate on the important relationship between peace and development? How would increased world economic cooperation help in benefit peace, and how the lack of that economic cooperation would lead to war?

[Answer] That was the main thrust of my opening remarks at this conference. The growing disparities create tensions. Today, there is an armament race which is also increasing tensions. The developed countries are facing unemployment, recession and so on. But where are the markets? We have the markets and unless our people have purchasing powers where are the developed countries going to sell their goods? So this is how tensions grow, and with tensions there is greater likelihood of conflict and confrontation. This is the time when all countries should concentrate, this is my personal view and I might say this has not been said in the nonaligned [summit]. [Questioner interrupts Gandhi] I have not finished yet. The view of the conference and all developing countries is that many many heads of delegation spoke about this; that even if a small proportion of the funds which are spent on these armaments and sophisticated weaponry was diverted to development, it would make an enormous difference to millions and millions of people. My own view -- which I talked about earlier -- is that, today, of course, the world faces many dangers, but at the same time, it has the most marvelous opportunity. Never have we had so much knowledge, so much capability and, to me, I mean, this is a very exciting prospect and it seems so ridiculous and tragic at the same time that instead of using these capabilities to make a better world, a world where people cooperate, live as friends and help one another, because now there is enough to go around. We do not have to fight over land, we do not have to fight over resources even. We should get together and try to create a better land and the first foremost step toward this to end poverty and misery where it exists so that people can work more as equals.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, Hungarian news agency (?Trovokis) according to the summit decision, you have to explain the summit's position to different heads of state and government. Could you tell us please whether you have any immediate travel plans and whom do you want to meet?

[Answer] I do not think that any such specific decision was taken. I have certainly no intention whatsoever to go around pleading anybody's case. As I have said earlier, I have met with or corresponded with most world leaders, if not all. Many of us have met at international conferences and they are well aware of our views. It is true that some members felt that delegations should go, but my own proposal -- which was also accepted -- is that as large number as possible heads of state or government should go to the United Nations, and that would be the best opportunity when we can exchange views with other leaders in the General Assembly, at the time of the General Assembly. As you know, as the chairman of the nonaligned, I shall go to that General Assembly. [shouted questions]

[Gandhi] Who was speaking just now. Well, you see the problem is that it is not you but many others who are trying hard [to ask questions].

[Question] Madame, my name is (Sharif), I edit the PAKISTAN TIMES of Lahore and Rawalpindi. My question is if India is going to support the reentry of Pakistan to the British Commonwealth?

[Answer] I do not think that it is for India to decide this. [shouted questions] [Gandhi] [Words indistinct] like to ask his questions before we go on to more (?questions).

[Question in French with simultaneous translation in English] [Word indistinct] today, there are countries which were decolonized may carry out expansionist policies. Criterion for a membership of the movement, I believe, should be revised. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Well, we have to take, keep our sights clear and fight any form of colonization or exploitation. [shouted questions] [Gandhi] Now you see, earlier I had given the floor to this gentleman here, so if you kindly allow him first to ask a question.

[Question] I am (Gafoor) from HIND SAMACHAR, Jullunder. I was going to ask that there has been trust in the conference itself for self-reliance and mutual cooperation. But the basic things are, even this, like movements, visas and educational facilities. Why this subject was not made part of the declaration?

[Answer] We do not take up bilateral matters in conferences of this kind. The stress was very much on self-reliance.

[Question] The problem of the free movements among the countries of the third, as well the educational facilities where can it be possible. [sentence as heard] This subject could have been thrashed out to accomodate more and have more cooperation among themselves.

[Answer] All this was discussed under the heading of South-South cooperation. We are very keen on that cooperation, India as a country and I think the movement as a whole.

[Question] Madame, could I put my question?

[Answer] Where are you?

[Question] This side! [laughter]

[Gandhi] Where? About 10 people are waving their hands!

[Question] This is Prithvis Chakroberty, from AAJ-KAL Calcutta. Madam Prime Minister, I was slightly puzzled by your remarks on the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Now, one of the tests of sovereignty and independence is the effective control of a government in its own territory in spite of internal pressures and outside pressures. Now, does the Nonaligned Movement consider the proposition of drawing a line how long foreign troops can stay in other countries and together with it, with Afghanistan, I would (?ask) Kampuchea too. I am afraid these troops are staying too long, destroying the credibility of the regimes they have set up.

[Answer] I would say that this gentleman's knowledge of what is happening is not very accurate. [shouted questions] We have had a large number of Indian correspondents. As I said before that we should give first chance to those who have come from outside and who will be returning very soon to their lands.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I am (Robert Tapo), from NEW LIBERIAN newspaper. I am from Liberia, West Africa. You said in answer to a colleague's question that the undertaking of a permanent or regular secretariate would be a costly undertaking. How about a charter, something to guide the organization. I think that this question was raised by the representative or leader from Madagascar. What do you say to this?

[Answer] So far as I know, there is no proposal for a secretariate and we have been up to now managing all right as we are.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, my name is (Yasin Bedar). I am from BAKHTAR information agency of Afghanistan. Many people are raising that question of Afghanistan. I wanted to know how do you look at the problem of Afghanistan. Is it realized that a nonaligned, sovereign country has been interfered by hostile forces and a kind of an undeclared war has been launched by the United States, China and others from the territory of the neighboring countries.

[Answer] I do not want to go into the details of this question. But I think all of you will remember that before President as-Sadat was so tragically assassinated, he himself publicly said that he had been asked to send weapons to the rebels in Afghanistan and this has been confirmed by many others. That is against the regime there.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister: I am here, sitting back: My name is (Wahid Husseini). I represent daily JANG, Karachi. Madam, you would recall that President Zia of Pakistan sent a proposal to India regarding, in which he suggested the inspection of nuclear plants set up both in India and Pakistan on mutual basis. Could you tell us what was the Indian reply to it?

[Answer] I (?will) say I do not remember any such proposal. [shouted questions] What is he complaining about?

[Question in French with simultaneous translation in English] I would like to raise a question concerning the Israeli-Arab war. I would like to ask you whether the Non-aligned Movement has adopted any final plans for a solution to bring about peace in the Middle East. First of all, the question is, the Fes plan or the Camp David plan; could you tell us what the Nonaligned Movement has adopted in this respect. Thank you Madame.

[Answer] We have not adopted any plan but generally, it is for the people of the region -- the Arabs -- to agree and to decide on a plan of action. But we have -- not today -- from the beginning expressed our solidarity with the Arab cause. [shouted questions] There is a lady there.

[Question] I am (Sophie Thanapura), [word indistinct] solidarity, Paris. Some months ago you met with President Mitterrand of France who has made new world economic order a key-issue on his return from New Delhi. However, France is still for increased IMF surveillance of all countries, industrialized countries included. What can be your message to President Mitterrand on the new world economic order.

[Answer] Well, this is a tricky question. You see, the countries of Europe are, they are no longer, just as the lot of people here are always saying that the Non-aligned Movement has become looser, or is not that compact. [sentence as heard] This has, in fact, happened with all the blocs and equally with the Western bloc. Each country today is trying to establish its own individuality in pursuing its path. But that does not mean that it is cut off from the others. So, although they hold certain views, it may not be immediately possible for them to do much about it. But I think that some are sincerely trying to find a way.

[Question] My name is (Kabindya Deshpande). I am a representative of a journal called WORKING WOMEN. Madam Prime Minister, a little while ago you made a reference to 50 percent population of the world -- that is women. You are probably aware that on the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8 March, the women of India had made an appeal to the Nonaligned Conference regarding improvement in employment and working conditions of women. Could you please tell us if the conference has suggested any concrete steps regarding this issue.

[Answer] I do not think that it has been taken up as an issue, but we are deeply interested in improving the status of women and their opportunities because the status itself is very much dependent on economic opportunities and economic inde-pendence.

I certaintly hope that the nonaligned countries will pay more and more attention to it as it is -- the situation is -- very uneven from country to country. [shouted questions] Now actually, I had given the floor to somebody else when you spoke up. That gentleman in black suit waving his hand.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, you and the Nonaligned Movement as such have been trying to bring down tensions in various regions including Middle East. Early this morning we heard, we saw the news in the newspaper saying that President Reagan has allowed more funds and going to pump more arms in Central American countries. What is your reaction to it?

[Answer] I have already said that there should not be any type of interference which is either hidden or open. We have strong views on this matter. But it is unfortunate that this does continue and this is what I was trying to hint at in some answers to other questions which people had asked -- who have, obviously have, double standards, and not only double standards, but whose views change with the changing views of certain countries, if I may say so.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, (Dean Bellers) of TIME magazine. Looking back on this great historic week, can you share with us, please, your feelings about which were the most moving moments for you and which made you angry?

[Answer] You know, it has been a long time since I have been angry. I think it is something that does waste energy and this is the time when each of us as individuals, as nations, as the world need to conserve all the energy we have. But the most moving moments were the references to India and the really heart-warming atmosphere of the whole conference. We are not of one mind. We disagreed. Many disagree on many points and yet in the total there was this atmosphere of friendship, of cooperation, of accomodation and of unity. And in today's world I think this is something quite remarkable.

[Question] I am (Mohammad Salauddin) from Pakistan, editor of daily JASARAT, Karachi. I would like to know what will be first problem you would like to discuss with Pakistan under the newly established Indo-Pakistan joint commission?

[Answer] You know, it is very difficult to cut life into sections. It is an ongoing current. We have been discussing things with President Zia as well as at other levels, officials and so, and so this is a continuing discussion. We are interested in economic cooperation and cultural cooperation and generally creating an atmosphere of greater good will and friendship and, in this, of course, education and so on and so forth form the part.

[Question] In the economic declaration of the conference it has been said that IMF has a politically motivated approach to conditionality. But, of course, the countries are not specified which were the victims of this approach. Could it be interpreted that India was a victim to this approach?

[Answer] I don't, shall I say they tried to take their pound of flesh?

[Question in French with simultaneous English translation] [Words indistinct] magazine of Tunisia, would you tell us why the conference did not (?favor) a legal arbitration committee to handle disputes which might arise among member-states? Thank you Madame.

[Answer] I am told that this matter did not come up and most of these disputes are not legal and I don't know whether such a legal committee will be able to help in their solution. The basic problems are quite different.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, can you tell us, please, why isn't there any reference about the situation on East Timor and the right of (Morote) people to self-determination and independence? My name is (Ribez Gorozpan) from Lisbon daily.

[Answer] I am told that it was discussed in the Political Committee, but no consensus could be arrived at.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, could I ask a question?

[Gandhi] Where are you?

[Question] I am here right here, in front. [laughter] Although I am an Indian, I represent a foreign media. I don't think you object to that. [laughter]

[Gandhi] The objection is not to the person's nationality but to where he or she lives, because the others don't have an opportunity of being in Delhi, that is the point. So please, let the others have the chance first.

[Question] So I represent AFP. My question is -- my name is Uni by the way [laughter] -- the main topic I want to ask you about is the appeal, the special appeal you have made to Iran and Iraq about cessation of their hostility. Now you have assumed chairmanship, a great burden has come on your head and on your shoulders. So, you also have had talks with many leaders, including the president of Algeria, who was very much involved in bringing about a settlement. Now how do you plan to go about this in the immediate future to bring about a settlement between Iran and Iraq to end this tragic war as to put it? Thank you.

[Answer] I don't think I can outline any steps now, nor is there something that can happen immediately. But the very fact that the two, they could have something that was agreed by both sides I think was an achievement, and we can only hope that with the good beginning we can proceed faster ahead and to end the war, which is causing a tremendous damage to both the countries as well as is harmful to the rest of us.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I am over here, the other side.

[Gandhi] You know, these phrases are rather relative, other side of what? [laughter] I see you. Okay.

[Question] My name is (?Overbeck), I am with the Netherlands Press Association. Madam Prime Minister, the United Nations experience has shown that the more countries you have, the more difference of views there are and the harder it is to reach consensus. Is this now the case with the Nonaligned Movement as well?

[Answer] Certainly the movement is not as compact as it used to be. But the problems today are so much more complex that one has to try, and try to take as many people along with ourselves as they can. But the United Nations may not be able to do everything that we expect of it or it wants to do. Nevertheless, it serves an extremely useful purpose; and (?even) the people were very critical of the League of Nations, but when it was ended you have to have something similar, which was the United Nations. So, we will always need such bodies where people can get together and attempt to solve problems.

[Question in French with simultaneous English translation] [Words indistinct] in political declaration adopted by the summit, we find many vigorous condemnations of U.S. policy, in particular in the Middle East, Latin America and in the Indian Ocean. Don't you have a feeling that the movement, which you are presiding over, designed in the beginning as a struggle against colonialism, now gives its priority to the struggle against the United States which seems to be public enemy number one of the nonaligned. Lacking any natural ally you will feel that the movement has found a sort of natural adversary. Thank you.

[Answer] I don't agree with you at all. We have good relations with the United States of America. President Reagan was kind enough to send a very good message to the conference. There is no question of natural enemy or natural ally. But this doesn't mean that we approve of all their actions in various parts of the world. This holds true of any country.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, I am from MAURITIUS TIMES. In spite of the pressure of the nonaligned countries, it is apparent that the United States will not leave Diego. On the contrary, the U.S. is arming the island heavily. What, the nonaligned countries, can or should do about it?

[Answer] What we can do is very limited. But we must continue to raise our voices. You know many causes seem to be, impossible or unattainable, but in the end there has been success. So, if you take up a good cause, you have to presevere. You may or may not succeed immediately. It may take time. But if you feel strongly on the issue, you just have to keep perservering and you hope that at some stage more and more people will agree with you and that can be a beginning of a change of outlook by the others.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, taking shelter on your assurance that you won't get angry, may I ask you a question? This is Dilip Gangully from AFP. Your preoccupation must have prevented you from knowing that during the conference 1,400 Tibetan refugees were arrested in New Delhi because they wanted to protest what is happening in their country and also asking for observer's status for the Dalai Lama. Now I know that India does not accept that Tibet is still independent and you have given shelter to Dalai Lama since 1959. What you would like to say about this question at this moment?

[Answer] Well, as you know, the Dalai Lama stays here and I have the privilege of friendship with him. But we have recognized China's sovereignty over Tibet. I don't think, that it would be proper for me here to comment on the situation in Tibet. If people were arrested, it is not because, I mean, we do allow all kinds of demonstrations, but in a conference of this kind where there are so many world leaders, you know, security has to be very much tighter than at normal time.

[Question] Mrs Prime Minister, my name is (Albin Jaya). I am from Indonesian News Agency. I would like to ask you a question. Do you think the present procedure of making decisions of Nonaligned Movement through consensus could [words indistinct] to solve a problem? Was there any proposal during the summit to change such procedure of making decisions or do you have any better idea? Thank you.

[Answer] No such proposal was made.

[Question] (Hazarika) from THE NEW YORK TIMES, you have been extremely busy in the last 5 days with the nonaligned summit. Have you had any time to attend to matters of state?

[Answer] There is not a single paper outstanding. I have finished the day's work, well, it has been the next morning, because we did not leave the hall till the next morning. But, nevertheless, it was dealt with.

[Question] It was a 36-hour schedule?

[Answer] It is not a question of number of hours but how much you can get done in every hour.

[Question] Yes Madam, [words indistinct] would you prescribe the yoga routine for the hardworking newspapermen? [laughter]

[Answer] Well, I wouldn't prescribe anything, firstly I am not a doctor, secondly, I have no routine myself. My days are extremely flexible and no set time for going to bed or no set time for anything. The only set thing is to -- what shall I say -- well: To see things in perspective. One does get excited about things that are wrong, one is happy about things that go right. But there is a call within one which says balance and that is what sees you through the ups and the downs. [Indistinct comment or question from the media] On the contrary, it is only when you do something that it is [word indistinct] and usable. If you don't think, you don't have the capacity to think. If you lie down, you don't have the capacity to climb mountains.

[Question] Madame, can I ask you a question about the movement? This is Chaturvedi, newsman from DAINIK JAGRAN. Just -- I would I like to know from you -- how far the Nonaligned Movement is justified in keeping the Kampuchean Government of Heng Samrin out of the movement?

[Answer] Well, this, as you know, was an agreement made by the previous summit in Havana. But you are right in this that it is our information that the government is fully in control of the country and it fulfilled the criteria for recognition of government. [shouted questions]

[Gandhi] I think we had a pretty long sitting. Now is there anybody who has a very urgent question and not those who can ask it at later stage, I mean those who live in Delhi or India, but especially our friends from Africa, or Latin America or more further off places.

[Question] Yes Madame, mike, mike!

[Gandhi] Mike, please press the button.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, you said that the Nonaligned Movement has always expressed support for the Palestinian people in their tragic life. So this time also there were resolutions expressing support, under your chairmanship. Can you tell us, how can this resolutions of support be translated into some action and how?

[Answer] I think the leaders of the Palestinians made it very clear how much we were helping them by our support. But, of course, these matters, I mean, its almost a worldwide question now.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, this is (Javed Naqui) from the GULF NEWS, the emirates, right here at the back, the Nonaligned Movement consists of various countries, there are dictatorships as well as communist countries and democracies that are members and they do represent diverse economic systems. How do you hope to reconcile these differences and in trying to come to some sort of a solution, some sort of a consensus evoling...

[Gandhi]...a world government?

[Questioner] No, not...

[Gandhi] That was my idea. I am just asking if that's the word you are looking for?

[Questioner] Not the government, but an economic system of global negotiations, etcetera. I mean, these are very well, but when you have diverse interests operating, don't you think these will create hurdles and difficulties?

[Answer] Well, what would life be without hurdles and difficulties. See, we believe in coexistence. We are friends with many countries we do not agree with their systems or their methods of working, but since we happen to live on this planet and -- at least in my lifetime -- I don't see us going to inhabit any other.

We have to live with those who are on this planet and find the way of living together. But when you mentioned about dictatorships and democracies, these words also are very flexible. We know people who form democratic people's dictators and are willing to help and establish dictatorships in other countries.

[Question] (Allen McDonald) (?BBC) chairman, what do you think of the chances of the Nonaligned Movement's declared ambition to see the Falkland Islands returned to Argentina succeeding?

[Answer] I am not a prophet.

[Question] Would you care to comment at all on this new resolution on the Falkland Islands.

[Answer] Well, our stand was made clear even at the United Nations, so there is nothing new I can say on it.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, this is a question from an Indian correspondent, but it deals with the situation in Africa, so I beg your indulgence.

[Gandhi] Where is he?

[Question] This is Chakraborty from PATRIOT. My question is that you have had two rounds of discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and chairman of the SWAPO, [South-West African People's Organization] Sam Nujoma. Would you kindly share with us the discussions which you had held with these leaders and, in this context, I would beg of you to give your personal opinion about the new development which has taken place in the terms of the South African racist regime trying to set up a new military bloc called South Atlantic treaty organization in combination with some of the Latin American countries, and how you as chairperson of the movement would react to this development, which not only goes against the fundamental principles of non-alignment but also comes to some kind of extension of the racist policy in this entire region?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that both President Kenneth Kauda and Sam Nujoma are very old friends and I am -- at least with President Kaunda -- I am in almost constant touch. So that the talks were not anything suddenly new, but just for bringing me up to date of what has been happening, and I agree with what they said in their speeches here. This is a dangerous move and the countries of that area are not only facing an economic crisis of which we are all part, on top of that many of them are being attacked by armies and situations are created which are very dangerous for, not only for peace, but, I think, dehumanizing the human race. For people not to be able to live in their own homeland and the majority community to be suppressed in the country, this is very deplorable and if such forces are strengthened -- whether by alliances or economic cooperation or any other way -- I think that is very sad and it is bound to affect the world as a whole. Nothing that happens in one part is every isolated. We may think it is far off and it has nothing to do with us, but there is always the effect, as I said in a speech, somewhere when you throw a pebble in a pond, the ripples do go to the very end. And this is what is happening in our world. People think that you can do one thing in one place and it doesn't matter. You can say other things about other places, but all this is having a very bad effect on the world as a whole. But being an incurable optimist, I am sure that struggle may be a long one, a very hard one, but the cause of freedom and human dignity will prevail in the end. And I think on that note we might end this conference. May I thank you very much, indeed for your patience and attention, if I may say, rather soft questions. Here in India, they don't deal with me so nicely. [laughter]

TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW112304 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1547 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat conducted by Delhi television reporter K.K. Sood; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Good day, sir. Again it is my privilege to meet you here and talk to you...

['Arafat] As a friend and as a brother...

And as a journalist...

['Arafat] No, as a brother first of all.

Thank you, Sir. One thing, last year you came, you went back and within weeks we were pained, we were shocked to hear of the Israeli attack on Beirut. But we had one satisfaction, that even in those difficult days when the Israeli forces were attacking -- we had seen earlier how all Arab armies found it difficult to stand up to them. But your Palestinian commandos for more than 2 months, they stopped the Israeli army on the gates of Beirut. And I think it is a tribute to you there was no panic among your ranks; there were no desertions; nobody ran away from his post and they went out in an orderly manner.

But I would like to ask you, now that you have your headquarters removed to Tunis and you are farther away from your people -- at least in Beirut you were close to them through Jordan through Syria, through the Lebanese mountains you could keep contact with them. Today you are thousands of kilometers away. How will you continue to guide their struggle and inspire them still?

[Answer] I beg your pardon to tell you that not only 2 months, it is 3 months 38 days and it is only the battle of south Lebanon and Beirut, but the war is continuing on, is carrying on.

I am replying to your question: What the meaning the battle is going on. That is true my headquarters, one of my headquarters in Tunisia, but I have another headquarters in Damascus and another one in Amman, and we have our people inside our occupied territories struggling. The children, the women, all the people are struggling against this occupation, which is very important.

And for your information it is very important to know that in Tunisia summit conference in 1979 [as heard], I gave a [word indistinct] to all the Arab leaders and specially to the Lebanese leader not to use the Lebanese territories in any of my activities. And in spite of that the Israelis take an excuse for some unbelieveable story, or false story, to start their invasion. What I mean by saying that; that we were not using the Lebanese territories in all our activities. Then, how we were controlling the whole matter during that day? [as heard] through our people, through our masses.

And now, for your information, when I am telling you that the battle is going on, the war is going on -- for your information -- that within the last 4 months we succeeded to make 355 military operations within these 4 months. And what succeed to rebuild again our military forces, to rebuild again all our infrastructures, education establishments, research stations, schools, hospitals and other centers. And we start again with more confidence, with more strength, with more power and with high spirits, the spirit of these small children who had the ability to face these very up-to-date and very sophisticated weapons, American weapons.

Even the Israelis call them, they are the children of the (arbajay). Do you know what is an (arbajay)? It is antitanks missile. They are the children of the missile.

So I will give you another example. We have also in our occupied territories, our children are using stones, the stones of our homeland facing alone these tanks, these huge Israel-American weapons who are occupying our country. With the stones and with these guns our children are writing with their blood the history for our new generation. It is very important.

[Question] Yours are a very brave people. Now I would like to ask you, recently... [interrupted]

[Answer] So, if you follow your information, Beirut is far away from my country, Amman is far away from my country. One meter outside Palestine is far away from my country.

[Question] As a matter of fact, when I was posted there; later from Beirut I moved to Cairo -- and I had a chance to go to Jerusalem when President as-Sadat went there. And I could see the way when we were going in taxis and everywhere people asking about you, about your message, what is Yasir 'Arafat saying, what is he doing. What does he want us to do?

Now I would like to ask you, recently your Palestinian National Council met in Algiers. What were the highlights of your decisions there. Now you reviewed the situation, the new situation which was created after you had moved out from Beirut, and now you have planned your own strategy. So what are the highlights, briefly, if you could tell us?

[Answer] You see, we can see that we are steadfastly facing this huge barbarian, (?unhumanitarian) Israeli-American force, very up-to-date American weapons. And it is not me who has mentioned it, Mr Weinberger has mentioned it. It is Mr Haig who had declared it, that is, American full-paid military operation which had been implemented by these mercenaries in the Israeli army.

So, this is one miracle which our people succeeded to make, to face this huge, Israeli-American force alone with our allies, the freedom fighters who are fighting with us, some of them here from India, some from Pakistan, from Bangladesh, from some Arab countries, even some European countries, they were fighting with us in the (?center). Because we, I refused to say the Palestinian volunteers or the Palestinian freedom fighters. I used to say the volunteers who are struggling in the Palestinian revolution, which is very important.

So this is the first miracle. The second miracle: Our success in reestablishing and reorganizing again, as I have mentioned, our infrastructure.

In the political field -- (?here the escalation) -- and this success to rebuild again and to increase again, to increase our military forces. But from the political point of view, this meeting in Algiers, what does this mean? This is a message to the whole world that the Palestinian people are insisting with this strong determination and with the help of their friends and their allies. Starting from here in (?India), in this Nonalignment Countries Movement, in other socialist friendly countries, in other friendly countries, with this support we are achieving and we will achieve our goals sooner or later. I know it is not a picnic, it is a long (?breath) war, but it is worth all the sacrifice so that our people will have a homeland to live as human beings are living. It is worth all these sacrifices.

[Question] Sir, in your speech at the summit, you suggested that they should set up a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs Indira Gandhi to coordinate with the Arab committee in support of the Palestinian struggle. Now what sort of role do you think this committee could play?

[Answer] You see, I have the right to ask from my sister, my sister Indira Gandhi -- protocol, I have to say her excellency my sister, Indira Gandhi -- to go through with this following up conference. Why am I asking from her this and from this conference? Because, you see, we have to remember that Mahatma Gandhi, our great leader, was the first man who discovered the dangers (?in the case) of the Palestinian problem in 1922.

You remember his famous speech. And from that moment he began to speak about and to support our cause and our just problem. Later, Jawaharlal Nehru followed in the same attitude. So, our sister, her excellency, Indira Gandhi is following the same line and the same direction and we have the right to ask her. This relation between us and our friendly people, our friendly nation here in India is not an apparent surface. No, it is more than that. It is deep, deep in the history.

Maybe you heard my story (?I was telling) in reception. [gestures to the side of the studio] You see, but I have to tell our friendly people here. You see, in one of our revolutions, it continued between 1936 and 1939, we were, all of us, under this British colonialism. In the British Government [they] were imagining that by sending one brigade from the Indian force they can control the revolution. They sent some of these brigades. What happened? These brigades refused to fire against our freedom fighters. This is not by chance. No. These brigades, these soldiers, these officers know that this relation between them and the Palestinian are not some trifle. No, it is deep and deep and deep in history and in the ground.

[Question] Very good, Sir. I want to ask you now -- you know you are at this point, you reviewed your situation and some moves have been made; at Fes the Arab leaders thought of a plan, President Reagan has been talking of something, he's talking of the Palestinian people having a sort of federation with Jordan -- now do you think that some sort of progress can be made in some of these proposals? How do you react, for example, to this proposal to have a federation with Jordan?

[Answer] You see, you know that we work in the Arab summit conference so that we have these decisions. Or this Fes Arab peace Arab plan. Which is very important because for the first time the Arabs are offering their projects for peace. The rumors in the West -- they say the Arabs are not looking to have any solution -- now we have our proposals, we have our projects. So, the PLO are looking and have to deal with this projects, the Arab peace plan. We have this [words indistinct] and, as you remember, I mentioned in my speech that we are in need of the support of the nonaligned countries headed by her excellency, Sister Indira Gandhi. To help us not only in this attitude, but also through her prestige all over the world, among all the forces concerned in this conflict.

And, concerning the other plans, I don't know if you have the opportunity to have a look for our resolutions and our discussions and our dialogues in our PNC, in our Palestinian National Council, for your information we have the same democracy like you have. But our democracy is a bit tough, but we are satisfied with it, we are proud of it. Because it is one of the main sources of our strength and of our power to continue our march. So, we discuss in detail all of these projects, all these initiatives and we have our political appeal which has been declared and we mentioned our opinion in all these projects and initiatives.

[Question] Sir, I wanted to ask, I have a feeling that it would be possible for Israel to attack Lebanon because Egypt is now out of the Arab fold. Do you think now there are chances of Egypt coming back to the Arab fold soon?

[Answer] You see, I am looking for it. I hope that President Husni Mubarak will work for it. I know that President Mubarak is facing many problems in different fields, economical problems. It is a very difficult inheritance. But, I hope that he will jump over all these obstacles and to cooperate together so that we can push, and so that we can recover back very soon Egypt, with its power.

[Question] That is very important for your strength.

[Answer] Yes, we know it. We know what the meaning of strength and the weight of Egypt.

[Question] One last question. Now in your speech you also appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their fighting soon! Do you think you are -- so many of your big leaders are here -- do you think you will be able to make some progress in their direction?

[Answer] I hope that. You see, all the speakers, all the leaders who gave the statements, all of them were in this direction. What does this mean? This is the desire, not only the desire, this is for the sake of all the nonaligned countries' people. It is for the sake of the Iranian people and the Iraqi people and, first of all, for the Palestinian cause, for the whole situation in this (?ocean) and not to let the super imperialistic power to interfere in the Gulf.

[Question] Sir, I would like to wish you and your people all the success in your struggle.

[Answer] I am sure that through your support, through the support of this great, great country and through this (?great leader), Mrs Indira Gandhi. [sentence as heard]

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

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[News conference held by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Junta of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, Nicaraguan culture minister, during the Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit in New Delhi on 11 March; questions in various languages summarized in Spanish by moderator; answers in Spanish -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] Good afternoon. We want to thank you for being here. We wanted to avail ourselves of this meeting to insist on the Nicaraguan position regarding the way in which the United States is handling the Central American situation. This position was confirmed yesterday when President Reagan, in a speech on Central America, began saying that the problem is that Central America is too close to the United States and added that El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to Massachussets. In truth, this vision that President Reagan has of the region, of the world, must surely cause concern in Nicaragua, Central America and the world. We believe that at this New Delhi meeting a mass answer by governments represented here where over 100 representatives have heard the statements made by Nicaragua about the regional situation has been given. We have told the United States of the need to face Central America's problems through negotiations and political discussion. We are at your disposal to answer your questions.

[Moderator] Regarding the importance of the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal for Central America, the Sandinist leader said the following:

[Answer] We believe this proposal becomes more valid each day. The development of the Salvadoran situation and our situation. The proposal is valid and the answer is necessary. The proposal is urgent.

[Moderator] Commander Ortega is asked about the acceptance of the proposal regarding the creation of an organization of debtor countries that he presented during his speech on Wednesday. The reporter asks how this proposal will be defined.

[Answer] We called attention to the problem that is affecting all the countries of the world, especially the developing countries. We made the suggestion within the Nonaligned Movement because we believe it is important to form a working group that will begin to discuss this problem and draft a strategy of debtor countries as a counterpart of creditor countries, and without being overly ambitious we believe that with communication as a point of reference, with an exchange of imformation, we could find the best way to face our countries' problems.

[Moderator] A reporter asked the corrdinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction his opinion regarding President Reagan's speech in which he requested a large increase in the military aid to El Salvador and (?attacked) Nicaragua. The question awakens much interest among the reporters present at this conference.

[Answer] I have to fall back on the resolutions that the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, adopted in Nicaragua during the meeting that was held in Managua in January. It presents the Central American problem and the Nicaraguan problem and a call is made to the United States to answer the proposal on negotiations, political solutions and so forth. Yesterday President Reagan made a statement that reflects the Salvadoran reality. He confirmed the defeat of his policy in El Salvador. This became quite clear with President Reagan's speech yesterday. It is a defeat that he is trying to save at the last minute by asking for mass support for the Salvadoran regime. It seems to us that President Reagan's statements are disguising, or trying to disguise, an even more interventionist policy, and this would mean the Vietnamization of El Salvador. On the one hand they say that the United States is not willing to intervene with soldiers or advisors. On the other hand Reagan said it is very costly to send Salvadoran soldiers to train in the U.S., but added that the alternative would be to send more advisers to El Salvador in order to train these soldiers. President Reagan made this call to win the support of the United States and international support in order to allot even greater resources in support of the Salvadoran regime, and we believe that this does not help resolve the Salvadoran problem.

[Moderator] An EFE correspondent now questions Commander Daniel Ortega about an alleged lack of unity within the Latin American bloc of the Nonaligned Movement. This is in regard to the resolution of the Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit.

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] I can say that it was expected with the expansion of the Latin American group. Different viewpoints were expected. However, I want to say that the Latin American group has been working in the seventh summit with great sincerity, with great seriousness, and above all, with a great spirit of unity. There has been no such circumstance.

[Moderator] Commander Daniel Ortega is questioned about the pope's visit to Central America and its impact on Nicaragua.

[Ortega] The pope visited Nicaragua and Central America and in our particular case, a country with very difficult conditions. The country is under attack, and is [words indistinct] in that respect. I hope there will be a vast dialogue among the people in Managua. The FSLN directorate yesterday issued a communique noting that now that the pope has visited Central America and Nicaragua, and has heard the Nicaraguan people, he will have a role or will give more support to peace in Central America. We are conscious of the fact that it will have positive results [words indistinct].

[Moderator] The Nicaraguan leader is now questioned about Nicaragua's position on the Middle East situation.

[Ortega] Yes, I spoke with Brother Yasir 'Arafat and we exchanged views on the problems that exist in that region, and we ratified the ties of solidarity between the Palestinian and Nicaraguan people, which existed long before the revolutionary triumph.

[Moderator] Now a newsman asks Commander Ortega for his opinion on the attacks launched from Honduras against Nicaragua.

[Ortega] In that respect, I can tell you that Honduras is as responsible [words indistinct] that Honduras is being destabilized in an attempt to destabilize Nicaragua. We have information about the presence of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials who are directing the actions of the counterrevolutionary bands, of the former Somozist guardsmen, who launch their attacks Nicaragua.

[Moderator] A newsman returns to the Nicaraguan proposal that an organization be created of [word indistinct] country, and Commander Daniel Ortega is asked about the possibility of achieving it.

[Ortega] In this Nonaligned Movement there are conditions that are favorable for establishing the bases that will really permit us to establish practical bases [words indistinct].

[Moderator] An Indian correspondent now asks Commander Ortega about the state of relations between Nicaragua and India.

[Ortega] During this [word indistinct] I had opportunity to discuss this with Prime Minister Indira Ghandi and there is a positive consensus to establish relations between our countries. We are even thinking of setting up an embassy here in New Delhi.

[Moderator] What will be the repercussions of the pope's visit to Nicaragua and the events at the 19 July Plaza during the mass?

[Cardenal] [in progress]....That priests disregard their pastoral work and mission for their personal amibitions. He was not specifically referring to us although he might have been insinuating this; however, he did not say it clearly. The new canon law that will come into effect soon says that priests must not hold public posts except in very special cases -- and with the bishop's approval. Therefore, that is still under discussion. In relation to the second part of the question, what happened there is that the bishop of Managua, Monsignor Obando y Bravo -- who is against the revolution -- tried to make a political event with the Pope's arrival. There was no reactionary behavior as the bishop has implied [word indistinct] give political hues to the papal mass. Most of the people, mainly those are Christians and revolutionaries, were expressing the condition of revolutionaries to the Pope. [Words indistinct] but simply to tell the pope that they are Christians and revolutionaries.

[Moderator] What is your view on the announcement of elections in El Salvador?

[Ortega] I would say that this is being skillfully manipulated by the Salvadoran Government. This proposal has no future and is destined to fail completely. I would like to end this reunion with you all. I believe we feel optimistic because we have found in this reunion more than 100 representatives of the world's different governments. We are optimistic because we have brought our (?problems) here and a sentiment of unity has prevailed. Despite everything, [passage indistinct] abusive policy being carried out by the United States, and comes to encourage us when they want to submit Nicaragua to pressures and blackmail, seeking to prevent a revolutionary victory in El Salvador. We feel stronger, we feel confident that reason is with us. Thank you.

SINGAPORE'S RAJARATNAM 10 MAR SUMMIT SPEECH

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[Speech by Second Deputy Prime Minister (foreign affairs) Sinnathamby Rajaratnam distributed at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi on 10 March]

[Text] It is said that the ancient Mongol court had a rather disconcerting way of dealing with bearers of unpleasant tidings. The emissary, so we are told, was given a respectful and even attentive hearing, after which he was ceremoniously escorted out of the audience chamber by armed guards and then summarily and expeditiously executed.

The thinking behind this somewhat unusual conduct was that while stout-hearted rulers could be relied upon to maintain their composure and wits in the face of provocatively unpleasant truths, these could well prove fatal to their less robustly constituted subjects. Hence the necessity of promptly eradicating the danger at source and thus ensuring that their people were kept in that state of eternal bliss that only creative ignorance could provide.

Madam Chairman, I thought it prudent to mention this possibly apocryphal Mongol folklore before I respond to your invitation that we should discuss freely and frankly the past performance and future prospects of the Non-aligned Movement. I think it would be best to state my conclusions first and then get on with my address for the benefit of those interested in the thought processes that led to my possibly disputable conclusions.

I shall state my assessment of the Non-aligned Movement in three short sentences. Its past is one of which we can be justly proud. Its present condition, however, does it no credit. And finally if it persists in its present course, its future will be one of shameful oblivion.

These are my conclusions, honestly and regretfully arrived at. I could have, as we have been inclined to in the past, indulged in the self-congratulatory pieties that our protocol demands, but I think these pieties, even if brought up to date, no longer fool us and most certainly not our people or outsiders, who quite frankly have given up trying to reconcile our admirable ideals with our less admirable conduct.

The peoples of the world will view this summit as merely a foregathering of leaders, whose pronouncements and rhetoric will not put one extra grain of rice into their near-empty bowls or a roof over their heads or provide jobs to prop up their fading sense of dignity as human beings.

Many of our peoples live off soup kitchens provided largely by some wealthy countries who, some members insist, should be castigated for showing up the parsimoniousness of equally well-to-do but extremely talkative countries.

And most important of all, this summit, many people believe, will bring no relief to hundreds of thousands of human beings caught in the tragedies and horrors of fratricidal wars largely fought between non-aligned members.

Nor are the great powers, who once took the Non-aligned Movement seriously enough to denounce non-alignment as impractical and immoral, today concerned with what we say or do. They find our growing impotency and dissarray reassuring and if they are at all interested in us, it is how to exploit our disarray to advantage. At least one of the superpowers is interested in the movement because of its possible usefulness as a battering ram with which to beat down its rivals. I shall elaborate on this aspect in a little while.

Before I go on to expound in some detail the sorry plight in which the movement now finds itself, let me also assert that if we as members can summon the necessary will, courage and wisdom, the movement can recover the vigour and sense of purpose it manifested in the early days. None of the dismal prospects I shall outline need happen, if we who really believe in non-alignment can summon the necessary sense of resoluteness and of realism.

To be able to do this we must cease pretending that the movement is brimming over with vitality and purposefulness, and face up boldly to certain developments which presage disaster but from which we avert our gaze lest we give offense to others. Once a movement fuels itself with self-delusions it is, Madam Chairman, a terminal case.

The sickness that afflicts the movement has economic and political roots. Both are equally important since they are really two sides of the single coin we call "crisis." For a complete understanding of the crisis, both its economic and political aspects should be fully explored.

However, having regard to time constraints, I shall concentrate only on the political aspects which if not dealt with promptly and boldly could either destroy the movement or, what is more probable, lead to its enslavement by one or the other of the great powers who may find other less honourable uses for it.

With your permission, Madam Chairman, I should like to deal with the threat of the possible enslavement of the movement by one of the superpowers. This threat is neither fanciful nor exaggerated. The destruction or the enslavement of the Non-aligned Movement has always been the objective of both the superpowers.

It is a fact that when the idea of a non-aligned group was first announced in Bandung in 1955 and then officially launched in Belgrade in 1961, both superpowers angrily denounced the doctrine of non-alignment as impractical and immoral. The real reason why the two superpowers were hostile to the concept was that the creation of a third group of neutral developing nations not only put severe restraints on great power rivalries, but made these rivalries extremely dangerous for them.

The two superpowers had always been aware that an armed conflict between nuclear powers was unthinkable because it meant mutual annihilation. Military technology had deprived war of its traditional and only justifiable goal -- the winning of wars. In a nuclear war nobody wins.

So the great powers had to develop a new technique of waging and winning wars without the risk of mutual destruction. An obvious way in which great power rivalries could be pursued without unacceptable risks was for both superpowers to elaborate and refine to near perfection the ancient technique of proxy wars. I shall have more to say on proxy wars in a little while because an understanding of them is crucial to the future of our movement.

The reason why the two superpowers denounced and tried to destroy the Non-aligned Movement was that it drastically reduced the available pool of potential proxies. The fewer the number of proxies through whom to wage great power conflicts, the greater the probabilities of direct conflict between superpowers.

But as the membership of the Non-aligned Movement gradually expanded from about 25 at Belgrade to its present membership of more than 100, the objective of destroying the movement became an increasingly unattainable goal -- and it occurred to them, a wasteful one as well.

Why not, instead, capture it from within and in one fell swoop the victor would have corralled some 100 or more potential proxies. I believe that sometime in the seventies the great powers ceased denouncing the movement as immoral, and instead showered it with guarded praise simply because the objective was to capture it alive from within.

To cut a long story short, the United States lost the takeover bid primarily because, I suspect, the Americans are not, unlike their more experienced and dedicated Soviet rivals, particularly good at political conspiracy. This may be because unlike Soviet conspirators, American conspirators tend to talk too much. In totalitarian systems, we are told, even citizens who do not normally conspire tend to be secretive and uncommunicative, while in Western democracies even conspiracy has to be open.

So in the seventies the Soviets were particularly careful to make the necessary genuflections before the nonaligned altar. In fact, Soviet professions of esteem and even awe before the Non-aligned Movement assumed embarrassing dimensions. If there was censure, it was more in the spirit of a fond husband rebuking his spouse for casting covetous glances in the direction of obscenely affluent capitalist-imperialist rivals.

But the high regard the Soviets outwardly manifested for the movement was in fact akin to the gesture of an atheistic politician in a Catholic country taking care to kiss ostentatiously and noisily the pope's ring. The fulsome praise and regard the Soviets have shown does not stem from a genuine respect for and belief in nonalignment, but springs from an understandable concern to preserve the good name of an establishment they intended to take over.

What authority have I for asserting that the Soviets do not in fact believe in nonalignment and that they contemplate, if they can, its hijacking? My authorities are impeccable. They are PRAVDA and the Soviet journal NEW TIMES. Even Soviet conspirators can occasionally talk too much.

Let me quote an extract from a PRAVDA editorial of Feb 8, 1981. The PRAVDA is not a frivolous or a privately-owned paper reflecting the idiosyncratic views of its irrelevant proprietors. It is an establishment paper reflecting the considered views and aims of a powerful Soviet ruling class. This is what it says:

"Sanctimonious ideas have been imposed on the nonaligned countries, such as that the Nonalignment Movement should keep an equal distance from the two opposing social systems -- imperialism and socialism -- and that instead of opposing imperialism and colonialism, resistance to the policy of alignment should be given top consideration."

The Soviet leaders clearly regard nonalignment as "sanctimonious" delusion. They also claim that this bit of "sanctimony" was imposed. Since, as far as I know, the belief in nonalignment preceded the formation of the movement itself, I do not see how nonalignment could have been imposed on it unless it was self-imposed.

A NEW TIMES article which appeared two days earlier, made even more interesting disclosures as to the inner thinking of the Soviet establishment about the Nonalignment Movement and how the Soviet leaders proposed to harness it to serve their foreign policy interests.

After describing as "untenable" the nonaligned doctrine of keeping an equal distance between "the Warsaw Pact organisation and NATO" it disclosed how this "sanctimonious" idea of non-involvement in great power rivalries was being rectified from within the movement. It revealed that "those countries taking the progressive direction are the true motor of the Non-aligned Movement... though they are a small number they are playing an important role."

I think, Madam Chairman, we are getting closer to one of the major sources of the disarrary within the movement which sorely troubled you, as it does many of us, and which you requested we should explore frankly and sincerely.

The two journals which faithfully mirror the thinking of Soviet leaders and one of which provides guidelines for Soviet disciples abroad, throw light on certain trends within the movement which might have escaped the notice of some of us. Both journals make clear the following facts.

Fact number one: The Soviet Union considers nonalignment a "sanctimonious" self-delusion.

Fact number two: That resistance by some of us (fortunately at present the vast majority) to alignment with the Soviet Union is a bit of political tomfoolery that should be corrected.

Fact number three: Towards this end there is within the movement a "motor" which has been programmed to take it in a "progressive" direction -- that is towards a redeeming alliance with the Soviet Union.

Fact number four: The motor, at the moment, is small but nevertheless we are assured by the NEW TIMES it is playing an "important role."

In other words, Madam Chairman, we are witnesses to our own slow motion hijacking, and if we do not wake up to this fact and do something to abort it, then the ship of nonalignment and all those who sail in it may wake up one day to find that they have docked in a Soviet port.

In picking on the Soviet Union, I am not exonerating the other superpower from entertaining equally hostile attitudes and ambitions towards the movement. But, as of now, I see no evidence of a United States bid to hijack the movement. As far as I know nobody has been bold enough or mad enough to float the counter idea of the United States as the "natural ally" of the Non-aligned Movement.

How, it may be asked, can a minority take over a movement of 101 members, the vast majority of whom are against the movement aligning itself with any great power? History has shown repeatedly that a determined minority can take over the reins from an acquiescent majority. I am not saying it will happen. All I am saying is that it could happen.

In two instances in recent times this minority has thwarted the wishes of the majority in the movement. The first instance relates to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Nonalignment Movement has so far been more evasive than even the United Nations in its judgement of the armed intervention by a superpower in the affairs of a member of this movement. It is a tribute to the incredible horse-power the small motor implanted within the Non-aligned Movement could generate. So the NEW TIMES was not indulging in idle boasting when it claimed that a minority was the "true motor" of our movement.

The other instance relates to Kampuchea. I do not propose to deal at length with the problem of Kampuchea except to point out that what some members insist on treating as the so-called Havana decision, if left unreversed, could pave the way for a smooth and trouble-free hijacking of the movement by a minority on behalf of its benefactor.

The technique employed in Havana was incredibly smooth, swift and simple. One member, in this instance the outraged aggressor, raised objection to the presence of the sixth summit of its victim, Democratic Kampuchea, which before the invasion of its victim, had not only attended all nonaligned meetings but its leader, the unlovable Pol Pot, had been the recipient of many valedictory fraternal greetings from the aggressor. The aggressor, incidentally, is a believer in the doctrine that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" on nonalignments.

The victim unfortunately was of a contrary persuasion. In the face of this predictable objection, the host government, without seeking a consensus from members, obliged by declaring the seat vacant. The host government, coincidentally, also subscribes to the thesis that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" of nonalignment.

The evicted member was not called upon to show cause why he should not be flung out, presumably because the chairman decided that an objection in itself was sufficient proof of the unworthiness of the objectee to be a member. So with one swift blow a victim who did not have the foresight to belong to what the NEW TIMES described as the progressive camp was conveniently disposed of.

There is no hope on earth of Democratic Kampuchea ever regaining its seat, simply because according to the previous chairman, though a consensus is not required for unseating, it is indispensable for reseating of a member. So if the Havana decision is given the status of a precedent, then a determined minority with the aid of cooperative hosts could purge the movement of troublesome unbelievers and, as NEW TIMES and PRAVDA demand, steer the Non-aligned Movement in an aligned direction.

There would be no need to purge the movement of all believers in nonalignment. Enough of them should remain to give the captured movement respectability, provided they remain an acquiescent majority. Once the Non-aligned Movement has been captured, new vistas open for proliferation of proxy wars fought to the last Third World soldier.

Admittedly, proxy wars are rarely engineered by great powers. They merely convert wars which rise spontaneously and independently into proxy wars.

Today any and all conflicts between small nations can be and will be converted into proxy wars. It is my belief that the third world war will not be a cataclysmic, single encounter between the great powers. The probabilities of that happening are very small because the great nuclear powers know that such a clash would entail mutual anniliation.

The third world war will in fact be a protracted series of proxy wars, fought by small nations with arms sold or supplied as gifts on behalf of great powers. If this is correct, then the third world war has already begun. It began long ago. It has been estimated that since 1945 some 135 wars of varying intensity and duration have been fought. They involved more than 85 countries and are responsible for casualties that far exceed those of World War Two.

All these wars without exception have been fought outside the Western world and outside the major industrial countries. In fact, the European nations have for the first time in their violent history seen nearly four decades pass without one European war.

With the exception of the wars in Korea, Vietnam and now in Afghanistan, all the wars since 1945 have been between Third World countries.

The wounded, the dead, the sick and the refugees are all from the Third World. As of now there are some 29 recent and ongoing disputes ranging from confrontations which could degenerate into wars, to armed conflicts between Third World countries. The percentage increase in arms expenditure is rising faster in Third World countries than in developed countries.

All these are fought with weapons bought largely from half a dozen or so industrial nations which manufacture these sophisticated weapons. Most of the arms sold are weapons which had become obsolete, and which in a more peaceful world the major powers would have thrown into the sea or allowed to rust away in military dumps.

Let us frankly face up to the fact that most Third World countries live not in fear, as current mythology has it, of a return of Western imperialism, but in fear of Third World neighbours, near and far away, with military ambitions.

Rectification of real and imagined frontiers, the resurrection of vanished empires whether actual or invented, the rightwing of ancient wrongs and the avenging of still more ancient defeats, the lust for loot and domination over weaker peoples or simply the need to distract the populace from growing domestic discontents are among the many and varied causes which fuel Third World wars and which provide opportunities for great powers to launch proxy wars.

Though the Third World is by and large poor, it spent US$80 billion (about $164 billion) on arms in 1981. Some of it was for normal defence purposes, but steep increase in arms expenditure was largely prompted by fear of Third World aggressions launched either on their own behalf or on behalf of their financiers.

So if the Non-aligned Movement is to maintain its integrity and fulfill the great role the founding fathers assigned to it, then one of our major responsibilities is to consider ways and means of preventing proliferation of armed conflicts in the Third World.

Prevention of such wars is clearly not an easy task, but the alternative is our eventual enslavement as proxies for great powers. Once you become a proxy you become a willing or unwilling mercenary. You fight your wars on borrowed strength. Without a steady flow of extremely sophisticated and increasingly expensive weapons from great powers, the proxy is bereft of strength to carry on his war. The great power can regulate the course of war; increase or decrease its intensity and prolong or terminate it at will by controlling the flow of arms.

The converse is also true. Without Third World conflicts, there can be no proxies for great powers to recruit and manipulate.

But clearly, every Third World country must be assured of security. I have no easy answer as to how this can be achieved cheaply and without our being trapped into becoming great power proxies.

One possibly controversial solution is for those Third World countries genuinely concerned only with their defense to call upon great powers to guarantee collectively their security and territorial integrity.

This is not as far-fetched as it may seem, because both the United States as well as the Soviet Union had at various times proposed such collective security arrangements, but unfortunately, always in the context of great power rivalry.

There has even been bilateral defence arrangements such as that between the United States and Japan and treaties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and individual countries, both communist and non-communist. I see many practical and political difficulties, but it is a solution worth exploring.

The alternative is to attempt military self-sufficiency, which for poor Third World countries is in practice unattainable, and the attempt to achieve it must mean economic ruin and the start of a disastrous arms race in the Third World.

Military technology is changing so fast and becoming so expensive and sophisticated that keeping up-to-date by ceaseless purchase of even obsolete second and third generation weapons must mean economic ruin for the overwhelming majority of Third World countries.

The question of peace in the Third World is primarily a matter for Third World countries to resolve. But not wholly. We need the cooperation and support of the great powers who can by virtue of their wealth, power and monopoly of military technology magnify Third World conflicts into ruinous proxy wars or abort them into brief relatively harmless encounters.

I would suggest the following guidelines for our movement:

-- In any aggression the aggressor must be presumed to be guilty unless he can prove beyond all reasonable doubt that he had justification for his warlike act. This is not always the case in our movement.

-- In the case of such an aggression our verdict on it must not be coloured by some gratifying backdoor deal made with the aggressor or his wealthy patron or both.

-- We should start off with the proposition that the legal frontiers of any country are those obtained when the member was admitted into the United Nations, and that any attempt to rectify them by force of arms merits automatic censure.

-- No member of this organisation is justified committing aggression just because it feels an irresistible impulse to liberate other people from real or imaginary oppression, barbarities or from presumed neocolonialism. These are matters best left to the people of that country.

-- The clear repudiation by this movement that any superpower is the natural ally of nonalignment.

The guidelines could be lengthened, but if our movement could adhere strictly to these five, then a start towards peace would have been made.

The proposals I have put forward, I will concede, are possibly impractical and naive. But the day one of us becomes the victim of aggression, on that day the practicality and relevance of these guidelines would become self-evident truths -- but a revelation too late if not enshrined as fundamental laws of our movement.

MUSAVI ON IRAQI WAR, NONALIGNED MEETINGS

LD091021 Tehran IRNA in English 0909 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 IRNA -- Iran's Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi announced here Tuesday that the Islamic Republic would not relinquish under any circumstances, its conditions in order to accept an imposed peace, adding that Iranians have taken their decision concerning the Iraqi war against Iran. Speaking at a press conference, the prime minister noted that Iran would evaluate decisions of international organizations with Islamic criteria and not vice-versa. He stressed that the Islamic Republic would not let the aggressor go unpunished and any provocation and instigation to hold talks on a ceasefire would be useless.

Asked if pressures were being exerted on Iran in the current summit meeting to end the Iraq war against the Islamic Republic and what would be the latter's reaction in this respect, Musavi said that various countries, depending on their alignment to big countries, had taken different stances.

Progressive and anti-imperialist countries of the Nonaligned Movement and tried to counter the imperialist positions and meetings of heads of these states were aimed at taking important decisions at [word indistinct] level, the prime minister said.

Referring to his talks with various officials at the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit, Musavi noted that his meetings with some 20 political leaders of Third World countries would certainly bring about fruitful results.

Situation in the region, the Iraqi imposed war against Iran, Persian Gulf issues, oil, Palestine and Nicaraguan revolution, and U.S. conspiracies against the Islamic revolution of Iran were discussed with the officials, the Iranian prime minister remarked.

Commenting on the general atmosphere of the conference, Musavi said that the inclinations towards the U.S. and the Soviet Union could be felt in the meeting, noting that there were a few countries trying hard to remain non-aligned. He stressed that he had not made his major speech yet.

REPORTS ON DELEGATES, HEADS OF STATES MEETING

Gandhi, Castro

PA111918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, held a meeting today, Friday, in New Delhi, to review the work carried out by the Political and Economic Commissions at the seventh summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement currently underway in this capital.

The two leaders expressed their firm conviction that it is necessary to make every effort to find acceptable solutions to all the problems discussed at the New Delhi meeting.

After this summit, Castro will visit the GDR. This will be the Cuban leader's third visit to that country. Castro will be visiting the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Stambolic, Castro

LD121028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic met here this morning, Saturday, with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

In the ensuing cordial talk, which was attended also by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, they positively assessed the results of the just-closed seventh conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of the state or government. They also expressed confidence that the adopted decisions will further strengthen the nonaligned countries' actions in resolving the problems facing the present-day world.

The talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war. Stambolic and Castro noted that it not only inflicts great damage to the peoples of the warring countries but also the Nonaligned Movement. They expressed the hope that the appeal addressed by the seventh summit to Iraq and Iran will contribute towards reaching the earliest possible peaceful solution for the tragic war.

Stambolic and Castro expressed pleasure with the successful cooperation of the Yugoslav and Cuban delegations at the seventh summit.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Cuban president underscored their countries' readiness to further promote bilateral relations in all fields.

'Arafat, Pham Van Dong

JN111720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] In New Delhi, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has met with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who affirmed to Brother Abu 'Ammar Vietnam's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the cooperation and the relations between the PLO and Vietnam.

This morning, Brother Abu 'Ammar made a speech in the hall of the Indian Supreme Court at the invitation of the secretary general of the court's union of lawyers and judges. Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the stand which was taken by the Indian judiciary during the seige of Beirut in support of our people's just cause.

Syria's Al-Asad's Meetings

JN111444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] At 1000 this morning, New Delhi time, President Hafiz al-Asad met with Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe. Their talks revolved around promoting bilateral relations and promoting struggle against imperialism and racism. At 1100, New Delhi time, President Hafiz al-Asad and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held a meeting. They talked about the Arab situation and issues being discussed by the nonaligned summit.

President Hafiz al-Asad also met with Moroccan Crown Prince Muhammad last night. They discussed bilateral relations and issues being discussed by the nonaligned summit. In his place of residence at 1930 yesterday, President al-Asad met with Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, head of the Bangladesh delegation. They exchanged viewpoints on the most important issues being discussed by the nonaligned summit. An 2100 yesterday, the president paid a visit to Fidel Castro, Cuban president and president of the sixth session of the Nonaligned Movement, the talks revolved around the struggle against imperialism, racism and Zionism and the means to promote it as well as the future of the Nonaligned Movement. The talks also touched on the imperialist threats to the Middle East region and the Caribbean region.

It has been decided that the work of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries will end this evening. The general session of the conference's work was opened today and the conference continued to discuss topics on the agenda through the speeches of the heads of the participating delegations.

AFP quoted a source, described as close to the conference, as saying that the Arab group had asked the conference to adopt the Fes Arab resolution on solving the Middle East problem.

Gandhi, Delegation Leaders

BK091643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The prime minister today had separate meetings with the prime minister of Iran, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, and Libyan Vice President [as heard] Major Jallud. Several other heads of state and government met Mrs Gandhi. These included the president of Ethiopia, the crown prince of Morocco and the presidents of Djibouti, Niger and Cameroon. The secretary general of the organization of Islamic countries, Habib Chatti, and the foreign minister of Mexico also called on the prime minister.

Mrs Gandhi also had a second meeting with the presidents of Zambia and Tanzania. During the meeting, Mrs Gandhi expressed her concern over economic difficulties of developing countries, the racist policy of South Africa, the nuclear armament and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

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The Iranian prime minister told Mrs Gandhi of his country's desire for closer ties with India.

Jallud of Libya conveyed to Mrs Gandhi high appreciation of India's role in the economic development of Libya.

Keshtmand, Castro, Perez de Cuellar

LD091549 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] According to a report by the BAKHTAR reporter from New Delhi, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and head of the Afghan delegation to the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, today met with Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

At the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, beneficial talks were held on the proceedings of the seventh meeting of nonaligned countries and on relations between the two countries and important international affairs.

Keshtmand expressed thanks on behalf of the DRA and on behalf of himself for the all-round support and friendly words for Afghanistan that Fidel Castro stated in his comprehensive report to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference general session, as well as for the growing relations between the two countries.

Reciprocally Fidel Castro assured Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand of the support and backing of the Government and people of Cuba for Afghanistan and for further strengthening the fraternal relations between the two countries.

According to another report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand met this afternoon with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the Afghanistan Embassy in New Delhi. At the meeting views were exchanged on the mission of the UN secretary general to find a solution to the situation around Afghanistan and on the secretary general's interest and the advances made so far in this regard. Similarly the forthcoming talks in Geneva with the Pakistan side through the UN mediator and other related topics were discussed.

Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, was also present at the talks.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand assured the UN secretary general of the DRA's all-round support for his mission.

KESHMAND RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED SUMMIT 13 MARCH

LD131532 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and head of the DRA delegation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, after successfully attending the summit today returned from the Republic of India.

At Kabul International Airport, Keshtmand was welcomed by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the party Central Committee, the charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy in Kabul, and the vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

KARMAL RECEIVES 'DISILLUSIONED ARMED GROUP' CHIEFS

LD141017 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0440 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul, March 13, BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, received the ex-chiefs of the disillusioned armed groups at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

Babrak Karmal told them that we have struggled and will struggle for fact and justice. We have full confidence in our valorious people who defend Afghanistan alongside their revolutionary state. The Afghan people, Karmal noted, will protect the freedom and independence of Afghanistan and will construct a prosperous society.

Wakil Shah Nazar and Nasrullah Ibrahimi, two of the ex-chiefs of the disillusioned armed groups, on behalf of their colleagues assured Babrak Karmal that they would not refrain from any sacrifice for the defence of the objectives of April Revolution.

Chiefs Meet in Kabul, Adopt Resolution

LD141000 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0520 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul, March 12, BAKHTAR -- The last of the series of meetings which were held with the participation of two hundred and sixty five leaders of the armed groups which recently joined with the Government of the DRA ended here today.

At today's session ten leaders of the armed groups from different provinces delivered speeches.

One of them, Wakil Nezam, the leader of the armed groups in Darae Suf District of Samangan Province, said that after the new phase of revolution those people in his district who had taken up arms against the government became disillusioned, and sincerely [word indistinct] to join with the revolutionary government which they saw (?truly) represented the aspirations of the people. He said that the party and the state of the DRA welcomed them back warmly and that over eight hundred people from his district had now joined the groups of the defenders of the revolution and over one hundred were regular members of security forces.

The speakers narrated how their personal experiences with the criminal and anti-people nature of the acts committed by the counterrevolutionary bandits prompted them to disassociate themselves from these hirelings of imperialism and reaction. They exposed the hypocricy of the so-called defenders of Islam like Gulbuddin, Mojadedi, and Rabbani etc. who were leading a life of luxury and debauchery in Pakistan.

The leaders of the armed groups visiting Kabul today adopted a resolution which declared that the new phase of the revolution had shown that contrary to the impressions created as a result of the crimes of Amin and his band the April Revolution was a deep rooted and just struggle of our people for ensuring equality of rights among all nations and tribes in Afghanistan and the establishment of new kinds of relations devoid of exploitation of man by man.

The resolution noted that the decree of general amnesty dated 18 June 1981 by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the unconditional release of the political prisoners is a testimony of the justness of the real upholders of the revolution.

The resolution supported the policies pursued by the revolutionary government for the social and economic progress of the country and noted the respect to and complete freedom of religion guaranteed and practised by the DRA.

The participants of the meeting also addressed a message to the deceived Afghan compatriots calling upon them to avail the general amnesty declared by the Government of the DRA and to return to their homes and hearth.

FRENCHMAN TRIED SENTENCED FOR SPYING 13 MARCH

LD131802 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Philippe Augoyard, a French citizen who entered the country illegally to assist, cooperate with, and spy for Afghan counterrevolutionary rebels and who was arrested recently by the country's security forces in Logar Province, was tried today in an open session of the DRA special revolutionary court in the presence of hundreds of our compatriots and a number of domestic and foreign journalists.

In the judicial session of the special revolutionary court, which was held in a democratic and open atmosphere, Augoyard fully confessed to charges attributed to him today.

During this judicial session, he showed himself to be under pressure and employed by infernal institutes, and exposed the crimes of organizations such as Ami and [word indistinct].

Frenchman Philippe Augoyard also confessed that he twice entered Afghan territory without having a passport or permission which is against DRA law. He also said he helped Afghan counterrevolutionary rebels collect information and take photographs of various parts of Logar Province, which he put at the disposal of his masters.

At the end of the judicial session, Philippe Augoyard once again confessed to all the crimes which he confessed to in the press conference and investigation papers and added that the rebels commit inhuman and antiprogressive actions.

This Frenchman also asked the judicial panel to accept his plea of mercy. The court, considering the circumstances of the accused, accepted his plea for mercy, feeling that he had partially exposed the crimes of imperialism in Afghanistan and, observing the provisions of law, sentenced him to 8 years in prison, (?suspending) the sentence.

ERSHAD RETURNS FROM DELHI, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

HK131229 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator, [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, has said Bangladesh has played a vital and constructive role in the just concluded Seventh Nonaligned Summit. He was talking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport on his return home yesterday afternoon from New Delhi where he led the Bangladesh delegation at the 6-day summit.

He said Bangladesh made a distinct mark in the deliberations of the Political and Economic Committees of the summit which have been instrumental in drafting the declaration of the largest ever international (?meeting). A large number of amendments moved by Bangladesh have been incorporated in the final declaration. As one of the vice chairmen of the summit, our role has been warmly acclaimed by the participating countries. They eloquently commended the (?constructive) and positive role Bangladesh has been playing ever since it became a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

The CMLA said the Seventh Nonaligned Summit took stock of the burning international issues and steps have been suggested for thie peaceful solution. They included the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Namibia, the global economic situation, and declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO HANOI

PA121753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1144 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Dhaka, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, stated that the nonaligned summit which adjourned in New Delhi has revitalized the movement, despite some signs of differences.

The Sandinista leader added that thorny problems had placed the movement in "danger of a break" but noted that the maturity of the foremost leaders of the Nonaligned Movement enabled them to overcome the situation.

The Nicaraguan Government junta leader made these statements at the Dhaka international airport where he made a long stopover on his trip from New Delhi to Hanoi. During the stopover, he spoke with Admiral Mahbub Ali Khan, administrator of martial law of Bangladesh.

FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AHMED JAILED

BK100625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] A former Bangladesh deputy prime minister, Mr M. Ahmed, has been found guilty of abuse of official powers and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. A special martial law tribunal in Dhaka, which heard his case, also imposed a substantial fine on him.

SETHI SEES 'DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT' IN ASSAM

BK130339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, has said there has been a definite improvement in the situation in Assam. He told our Gauhati correspondent that he reviewed the law and order situation and security arrangements with the state government and officials and the border security force and the central reserve police force. After an on-the-spot survey of the situation and the assessment of relief and rehabilitation measures, Mr Sethi said people of different communities have been affected but trouble in the state cannot be totally called communal, he added.

The home minister has assured the state government of all assistance in the rehabilitation of the affected people. Mr Sethi has asked the Assam Government to take all steps to check the exodus of refugees to west Bengal. An official spokesman said in Calcutta that the home minister's directive follows the west Bengal government's request to the center to persuade the Assam Government to open camps in the border areas and take necessary measures to check ticketless traveling in trains bound for north Bengal.

Talking to newsmen at Itanagar, the defense minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, said the government will continue its efforts to solve the foreign nationals' issue of Assam through talks.

The Bharatiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, suggested the setting up of citizens committees to help in the early return to normalcy in the disturbed areas of the state. He said this in Gauhati.

ASSAM 'LIBERATION ARMY' COMMANDER ARRESTED

BK101848 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 4 Mar 83 p 7

[Excerpt] Gauhati, March 3 (UNI) -- Mr Aban Bezbaruah, commander of the so-called "People's Liberation Army of Assam," was arrested on Thursday at a school building in Tezpur, headquarters in Kamrup District, an official report received here late on Thursday night said. Mr Bezbaruah had a country made pistol and 30 live cartridges with him at the time of his arrest.

It was for the first time that official reports here mentioned a "People's Liberation Army of Assam." The reports did not make it clear whether it was the Assam police or troops who captured the head of the liberation army."

AGREEMENT ON FRENCH SUPPLY OF URANIUM NOTED

BK110639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr H.N. Sethna, has said that supply of enriched uranium by France to Indai will begin in about 2 months. Talking to newsmen in Hyderabad, he said an agreement in this regard was initiated about 10 days back. The first unit of 235 megawatts in the Narora atomic powerplant is expected to be commissioned in 1986-87. Dr Sethna said India has the capability to manufacture about 90 percent of the equipment required for the atomic powerplant.

ZIA GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK1304Z9 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said the Seventh Nonaligned Movement's summit has once again called for a peaceful political solution of the Afghanistan problem. He was addressing a news conference at Islamabad Airport this afternoon on his return from New Delhi after attending the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit.

He said the conference adopted a resolution on Afghanistan fully covering the viewpoints of Pakistan. He hoped that the resolution would provide an impetus to the efforts of the UN secretary general in resolving the Afghanistan problem. He said the voice of 101 nations representing the conference certainly will have both political and moral impact. Similarly, the (?conference) will also have impact on the Iran-Iraq conflict. The NAM appeal together with the appeal of the Islamic ummah peace committee would help end the war between the two countries.

Talking about Pakistan's role in the deliberations of the conference, he said Pakistan played an important role, particularly in the Economic and Political Committees, and various proposals made by Pakistan were accepted by the two committees.

Asked about the outcome of the conference, he said he could say that it will influence various world issues, both politically and morally. He said he was fully satisfied with the outcome of the summit. The president hoped that the conference would help strengthen the nonaligned objectives and play a positive role in world affairs.

Talking about making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, he said Pakistan had been spelling out its importance at the United Nations and other international forums.

Referring to the signing of the joint ministerial commission agreement between Pakistan and India, the president expressed the hope that this commission will play an important role to further improve relations between the two countries. He said the commission covers various subjects like trade and cultural, scientific, educational, and communication fields. The main function of the commission, he said, is to improve relations, keeping in view the respective interests. The president, who had a number of meetings with a cross section of people during his stay in New Delhi, said it was his impression that the people of India have a desire to have good neighborly relations with Pakistan. He found an element of love and affection among them for the people of Pakistan.

The president told a questioner that he was personally against confrontation. When his attention was drawn to a press report that Pakistan has agreed to allow bases to a foreign power, he emphatically denied the report and said those who have concocted this study could not be well-wishers of Pakistan.

REPORTS ON DIRECT TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN DENIED

BK1302Z9 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied the report published in certain sections of the press that Pakistan and Afghanistan are to hold direct talks in Geneva to resolve the Afghanistan problem. The spokesman described this report as totally incorrect and said that the next Geneva talks will be indirect under the good offices of the UN secretary general's personal representative. He added that these talks will be exactly on the line of earlier talks in Geneva in June 1982.

LEADERS COMMENT ON SEVENTH NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Musavi Grants Interview 11 March

LD112300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, our country's prime minister who took part in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference at the head of a delegation, arrived in Tehran tonight and was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Executive Affairs Aqqazadeh and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Azizi.

The prime minister took part in an interview with our correspondent after arriving in Tehran:

[Begin recording] [Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Prime Minister, we welcome you on your arrival in the Islamic homeland. Would you please tell us your views on the Seventh Nonaligned Conference?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the nation that is ever present on the scene. The results of this presence and movement is obvious on international scenes, including this conference in which we took part. In order to be brief in my comments about this movement, this conference -- since I will elaborate on the details tomorrow in a press conference -- I should say that we made this conference into a platform for ourselves, a platform from which to move forward, a turning point for our foreign policy toward establishing strong contacts with the Third World, African countries.

We also took effective steps toward introducing the Islamic Revolution and our action was quite astounding in this respect. The stand taken by the Islamic Revolution, a stand worthy of this republic and called for by the immensity of this revolution, was exceptional, strong, and effective. In a conference where approximately 110 presidents, prime ministers, kings, and others took part, we witnessed the crushing and [word indistinct] effect that this stand had. We noticed that the Islamic Revolution itself has had deep effects on the leaders of different countries.

[Question] During your participation in the conference, you had contacts with several personalities. What issues were discussed in these meetings?

[Answer] As I pointed out, we considered this conference a stepping stone for (?elevating) our foreign policy. That is, the contacts we made there were quite extended and exceptional contacts. For example, I had 18 official meetings on the [word indistinct] and leaders of countries. These meetings can be determining factors in our foreign policies. All in all, different issues were discussed with leaders and different delegations. Of course, some of these issues were in connection with bilateral relations; some issues concerned adopting stands and positions by the Third World countries at present; and different issues were raised.

Obviously, one of the most important aspects under discussion was the issue of the war, from the beginning of the conference until this very minute when I arrived here. One of the scenes where our delegation showed tremendous strength in confronting an issue, which has different dimensions and different groups working on it -- different fronts were involved in it -- was the issue of the war. There we witnessed that the countries which follow an independent line or those which have inclinations to the East or the west all tried to influence the issue of war in some way.

They all tried to express their view and interfere in the official announcement about the war. We confronted them all and the outcome up to the time I returned was creative and good.

I will not go into the details of this decision because it might affect other decisions to be made. Obviously, when this decision is disclosed, it will be very constructive and beneficial to this issue and will show which movements can exist within the Nonaligned Movement and how the Iranian delegation faced these issues.

Briefly, our participation in this movement, with God's blessing and assistance, was beneficial and good.

[Question] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Khomeyni Calls for 'Purge'

LD131436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Khomeyni speech to members of Qom charity organization at his residence in Jamaran on 13 March -- duration 23 minutes; recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I wish to thank you ladies from Qom as well as the other ladies for coming here. I also would like to express my appreciation to you all.

I would like to say a few words about some issues being raised these days. One of these issues is the so-called nonaligned summit. This movement was originally founded by highly committed individuals. They were independent of the big powers. However, today the movement has become a mixture of various species. A great many of them are nonaligned. However, there are also some who, if they are considered nonaligned, make the term aligned meaningless. If we consider this Jordanian Husayn, Hassan, Husni Mubarak, and similar individuals nonaligned, then we ought to consider everyone nonaligned. Therefore, I should not say this group is aligned and the other group is nonaligned. One of the steps which this aligned and nonaligned conference ought to take, a step which must be of top priority and which must be taken eventually, is to distinguish between the alinged and nonaligned countries. The conference must not admit anyone who claims to be nonaligned. There are many who are dependent and subservient to the West or the East and their number exceeds that of the others. And if they infiltrate and remain, they will make the others lose their way. That is, they will lead the others astray. Now, should these individuals be admitted and begin to influence, then they would lead it astray; they would mislead others as well.

What these nonaligned countries, these countries who would like to remain independent, countries who want to remain nonaligned, ought to do first is to purge the movement, their conference. They must purge themselves of these elements who, under the pretext of being nonaligned, seek admission to the movement. What they intend to do is either to serve America, which most of them do, or serve the USSR, which many also do. If these countries stay among you, then they will not let you remain nonaligned. They will not allow you to serve the weak countries. They will not let you sever your links of dependence with other countries. When it comes to slogans, they are way ahead of you.

Remember, during this recent conference, the one held a couple of days ago, one of the countries supporting it was America -- America, who intends to dominate the whole world. If America was fearful of this conference, if it thought that the conference would rise to oppose it, then it would not begin to sing its praises. But America praised the conference, for it counts on those individuals who have gained admission to the conference, people like the Jordanian Husayn, Hassan, and similar individuals. Both were admitted by simply claiming to be nonaligned. Now, these so-called nonaligned individuals intend to change all of you and convert you to their own brand of nonaligned.

If you intend to be a truly nonaligned community, truly nonaligned leaders; if you intend to be able to fulfill your commitment to nonalignment, then first of all you must carry out a purge. Even a single corrupt individual among you will prevent you from doing your job. Consequently, first of all, you must expel such people, such as Saddam, Husni, Husayn, Hassan, and similar individuals so as to be in a position to hold a correct and proper conference that would reflect the Nonaligned Movement. Otherwise, meeting once every few years with so much trouble and so much expense and discussing some problems and issues raised, without carrying them out, will serve no purpose -- all because those who have infiltrated among you will not allow anything to be done.

Your top priority is to expel these people and then get together -- just as Iran will not and has not begged anyone over the past few years, just as Iran has remained on its feet independently and has stood up to America, the Soviet Union and any other aggressor. This is a true picture of nonalignment. Iran is not committed, either culturally, militarily, or in any other sphere. However, if someone claims not to have had any military commitment, but is culturally committed, then I must say that cultural commitment is worse than military commitment. This is dependence rather than commitment. Those who claim "commitment? no commitment" should be told: You are dependent; you are totally subservient to some of these.

If you want to be considered nonaligned, then you must make a fundamental change, rather than simply committing yourselves militarily. You must be truly nonaligned and independent, be it in industry, culture, or any other matter concerned with the requirements of the country. Should this occur, then you will become nonaligned, able to stand on your own feet. Otherwise, once these individuals gain admission among you, they will prevent you from remaining nonaligned, for they will make you dependent. They will create something worse than commitment for you. The fact is that commitment is mutual. One party commits itself to the other, vice versa. However, what they intend to accomplish is to make you dependent. No questions asked, just as they are dependent, just as they are serving them, just as they are lining the pockets of the superpowers with the wealth of their countries, countries with very poor populations. Once they are admitted among you, they will do the same to you.

I do hope that the genuine nonaligned countries will think about this and will expel these corrupt residual elements, so as to be able to do something for their own countries as well as the weak nations. May God give you health. May God enable us to become active in serving the oppressed peoples, the poor, in learning and becoming literate and educated. God bless you all.

Velayati Lists 'Victories'

LD131814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati along with the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tehran this afternoon after taking part in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference. At the airport, he was welcomed by the acting minister of foreign affairs and several ministry officials.

On his return from New Delhi, Velayati took part in an interview with our correspondent and elaborated on his views on the outcome of the nonaligned summit session. Referring to this great victories achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran at this session, he said: One of these victories was the Iraqi regime's failure in connection with making Baghdad the venue for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference. This was due to the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the victories of the combatants on the warfronts. He added: In the last session of the conference, the issue of the venue for the next summit session was nearly resolved to Iraq's advantage but with the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation and God's support this direction was fundamentally changed so that no decision was made in this connection. Instead a report will be submitted to the governing body. [as heard] Finally, Iraq's proposal, supported by some other countries, that the eighth conference be held in Baghdad was rejected. This was ratified by the general assembly at a session.

Velayati added: Another victory gained by the Islamic Republic of Iran at the Nonaligned Summit Conference was Iraq's failure to gain the support of the countries participating in the conference for the unjust resolution of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly in connection with ending the war. This in itself is a victory for the Nonaligned Movement which proved that it is more realistic than the United Nations about the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran.

The Minister of foreign affairs also said: Another one of Iran's victories at this conference was that in meetings with officials and leaders of more than 40 countries, Iran's delegation succeeded in strengthening Iran's relations with these countries and in presenting the real view of the developments in our country to world opinion which was previously reported by imperialist news agencies in a distorted way.

OIL MINISTER OUTLINES PROBLEMS AT OPEC MEETINGS

GF130806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] OPEC oil ministers will continue their efforts to reach an agreement in London today.

After yesterday's session, Iranian Oil Minister Gharazi spoke to the Central News Unit about the basic problems that have prevented the reaching of an agreement by the OPEC oil ministers and about the rumors that OPEC has agreed to a production level of 13.5 million barrels.

Gharazi said: We have since the first day we began attending these meetings declared $34 as the oil price and have concentrated all our efforts toward this objective. However, we are faced with two problems. One is that a group of oil-producing countries have threatened that if no agreement is reached at these sessions they would make a unilateral decision and this would pose a major danger. The second problem is the conditions created by the North Sea and the Nigerian oil production, especially North Sea oil which at one time was reduced to $30 from $30.50 and Nigerian oil which has been reduced to $30 from $35.

Gharazi added: We have proposed that Iran is ready to produce 1.5 million barrels a day provided that Saudi Arabia agrees to produce 3.5 million barrels a day and the overall production level would be set at 14 million barrels, and we would continue this for 2 months until the price increases. However, this course is faced with problems because the oil producers, especially small producers, cannot further reduce their production levels. In this regard, Iran is the only country enjoying a position that it is not adversely (?affected) by the world production level and can bear to reduce its daily production level for a period of time.

Gharazi added: The small producers cannot be blamed. The big producers are more liable. For this very reason, we have proposed that we reduce our production so that we can preserve prices.

Our oil minister also said: If we could set up a commission watch the production level of every country and to prevent overproduction of the levels agreed at these meetings, and if overall production of the 13 members of OPEC is set at 17.5 million barrels, and if the said commission oversees production and has the necessary authority to be able to do so, then the consuming countries would not be able to pressure us. If this were the case, the consuming countries would have no means to apply pressure and those producing 11 million, 9 million, and 7 million barrels would not be able to build up the reserves of certain consuming countries. It is for this reason that we favor setting 17.5 million barrels as OPEC's overall production level and deciding each member's share within this level. Moreover, we cannot agree to a price of $29. Iran believes the minimum price it can agree to is $32.

KHAMENE'I CHAIRS SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

GF110724 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council, in a meeting on 10 March chaired by President Khamene'i, council chairman, discussed developments in the war imposed by the Iraqi regime.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 1,244

LD111726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,244 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The mighty and triumphant combatants of Islam continued to defend their positions and protective zones along the entire southern fronts during the past 24 hours. Firing at enemy positions and patrol groups, they halted Saddamists' artillery fire, neutralized the Iraqi patrol groups' operations and activities, and succeeded in inflicting losses and casualties on the aggressor Zionist mercenaries.

The Gendarmerie valiants on the Abadan front halted Iraqi fire and directed light and heavy arms fire at enemy concentrations and units. As a result of these operations, a number of Iraqi Zionist foxholes and bunkers were destroyed and enemy personnel were either killed or injured.

The city of Abadan yesterday once again came under the criminal Saddamist mercenaries' artillery, as a result of which two of our dear compatriots were injured and two houses were destroyed.

Sporadic artillery and heavy arms fire continued yesterday along most of the country's western fronts, the mighty combatants of Islam stationed at those fronts, while defending their protective positions, dispatched patrol groups and directed artillery fire, inflicting damages on the Iraqi aggressor forces and destroying one engineering vehicle and several weapons emplacements and observation posts.

One the Marivan front, the Islamic combatants' artillery fire leveled enemy positions in the Panjwin region. During this operation, a number of Iraqi bunkers were destroyed, Iraqi movements were halted, and extensive losses and casualties were inflicted on the Saddamist mercenaries.

During the past 24 hours, all attempts by the Zionist Iraqi mercenaries to violate our country's border cities in the south and west were repelled and neutralized by the fire of the selfless pilots of the Air Force and the air defense units.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,245

LD121729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,245 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours on the country's southern fronts, the combatants of Islam defended their protective positions, consolidated their defensive posts, brought enemy positions under constant heavy artillery and other weapon fire, and crushed enemy operations. Our patrols infiltrated the Saddamists' positions from several points. Our forces also opened fire on the enemy's supply axes and motorized units.

Combat units of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy concentrations across the Arvand Rud, setting fire to and destroying 6 of the aggressors' observation posts and 10 foxholes and bunkers.

On the country's western operation sector, exchanges of fire continued in the frontlines at Ilam, Qasr-e Shirin, and Bakhtaran. The combatants of Islam had fire superiority in these exchanges.

On the Marivan front, our combatant units' effective fire caused losses to the enemy in the Tutman, Kuhlan, and Panjwin regions. A number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Enemy mortar yesterday destroyed three civilian houses in Abadan and wounded four of our compatriots.

During the past 24 hours, the tactical operations of the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of air defense units' ground-to-air-missile fire repelled the enemy's violations of the airspace of some border towns and southern and western operational zones.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,246

LD131817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,246 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] At 1150 today, the defenders of our Islamic homeland's skies shot down another invading plane of the aggressive forces of Iraq -- an SU-22 -- in the Wal Fajr operational theater, bringing the total number of Iraqi planes destroyed in Operation Wal Fajr to 12.

According to a report by an IRNA correspondent, an informed military source announced: The said plane had been carrying 2 500-kg incendiary bombs. According to the same report, Second Lieutenant Fadil Amin Janah, the pilot, was captured by the combatants of Islam. Lt Amin -- who is 25, from Mandali and attached to the 5th SU-22 squadron of the mercenary forces of the Iraqi regime -- had flown from Shu'aybah Airbase. In an interview, he called the Islamic Republic of Iran just. He said: In Iraq, one cannot object to the inhuman and un-Islamic behavior of the mercenary regime of Saddam.

Also according to the communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran [as heard], the self, sacrificing personnel of the Air Force and the antiaircraft units yesterday repulsed Iraqi aerial aggressions against southern and western border towns. Sporadic exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons' fire continued yesterday on most southern fronts. By opening fire and dispatching patrol groups, the combatants of Islam inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces; they halted the movements of enemy patrol groups by keeping them under control.

On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, Navy and Gendarmerie combatants fired upon enemy positions, units, and oil installations. While preventing enemy movements on the Al-Fav-Basra axis, they set afire parts of their oil installations and several light and heavy weapons' emplacements, killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel. They also kept all enemy movements under control.

As a result of the artillery fire by the Saddamist criminals, four of our dear compatriots in Abadan were wounded and two houses were wrecked.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the western fronts between the victorious combatants of Islam and the Saddamist mercenaries. While opening defense fire and performing supply operations in their relevant defensive sectors, the combatants of Islam continued mopping up areas that had been mined by the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq. Enemy losses included the destruction of a number of trenches and a heavy mortar and the killing or injuring of several of their personnel.

On the Marivan front, heavy artillery fire of the Ground Forces combatants set fire to some of the positions and fortifications of the Iraqi forces in the Panjwin and Rawshan sectors and a number of other areas. While disrupting enemy movements and activities, they inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran